

Salaud
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**Salut
McGill!**

**McGill Daily
Special
Registration
Issue**

Vol. 77 No. 1
Wednesday September 2, 1987
Montréal, Québec

Founded in 1911

Events

Hillel Students Society invites all to join for dinner, Friday, Sept. 4, 18h45, at 3460 Stanley. Cost: \$5. Call Claire, 845-9171.

Hillel Students Society has an opening campus campaign dance, Sept. 8, at Chez Swann. Cost: \$5. Call Claire, 845-9171.

Hillel Students Society has an open house for first year students, Sept. 3, 18h00, at 3460 Stanley. R.S.V.P. Steve, 845-9171.

Hillel Students Society is offering a free walking tour of Mtl, Sept. 3, 13h00 in front of Bishop Mountain Hall. To be followed by a B.B.Q. at

18h00 between McConnel and Douglas Hall. Cost, \$3. Call Claire, 845-9171.

"Body and Cultures" series presents "Whose Body is it Anyway? The status of the Foetus in Contemporary Medical-Legal Literature", Sept. 18, 15h30, at 3150 Jean Brillant, Pavillon Lionel Groulx, local 1086.

Women's Studies Student Association are sponsoring the performance of Hysterical Women and Hersteria, Sept. 12, 20h00, at D.B. Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. Call Maureen Chin, 935-4371 or 848-7449.

Daily Staff Meeting

Thursday at 17h00 in B-03

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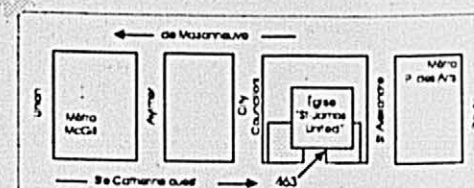
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BOUND DOCUMENTS EXTRA

Students may strike over financial aid

MONTREAL (CUP) — Québec's largest student federation will ask its members to hold a one day strike unless the ministry of education is more open about its proposed reform of the province's loans and bursaries system.

The members of the Association nationale des étudiant-e-s du Québec (ANEQ) will hold the strike vote at their October 3-4th conference. The strike would be held October 29th. Activities would include a march to the provincial legislature as well as newspaper advertising, outlining ANEQ's positions on financial aid.

"We would like the minister to

commit himself on this subject," said ANEQ executive Jean-Pierre Paquet. "For a year and a half he's been working on his proposed reform and yet every time we ask him he says he'll be ready 'in two years'."

ANEQ is trying to negotiate greater access to financial aid for Québec students. The coalition's most important demand is that students who are not living with their parents be granted independent status.

Under the current regime, only students who are married, or have more than 90 credits, or have been in the work force for two

years are considered independent and eligible for financial aid.

Other ANEQ demands include making part-time students eligible for financial aid, reducing minimum parental contributions and student contributions towards living costs, and not counting maternity leave against the students' period of eligibility for loans and bursaries.

The ministry of education has stated that student loans are being handled more efficiently this fall, but Paquet says this is a smokescreen.

"The ministry wants to create a climate of confidence," Paquet

said, referring to the faster dispersal of student loans this fall. "We suspect they are delaying things until after the provincial elections."

According to Jean-Marc Letourneau, financial aid director at the Université de Montréal, 60 per cent of loans have already been distributed this year.

"But there have been no major changes with the law — it was only an administrative readjustment," he explained. "The policy hasn't changed in its essence so all the criticisms about it remain valid."

Deputy education minister

Pierre Boisvert confirmed that the improvement in service was due to internal administrative changes and not to any change in financial aid policy.

Officials at the ministry of education were not receptive to ANEQ's demands.

"Well, you know, there is a threat of a strike from ANEQ every year," said Luc Rheaume, press attaché to Claude Ryan. "Mr Ryan will listen but not negotiate."

According to Rheaume, "In a strict way, Mr Ryan does not recognize any legal authority for the student associations."

Concordia to boycott Coors

MONTREAL (CUP) — Concordia is now the second university in Québec, after the Université de Montréal, to outlaw the sale and promotion of Coors beer on campus.

The resolution to boycott all Coors products was adopted without opposition by the Concordia student council at an August 24 meeting after hearing from both pro and anti-boycott speakers.

Journalism student Jennifer Feinberg and gay rights activist Thomas Burnside addressed the meeting. The two outlined the links between the Coors family and various rightwing organizations in the United States.

Said Feinberg, "The Coors family is a prime founder and continuing supporter of a network of extreme fundamentalist organizations."

According to Feinberg, the Coors family, which has a controlling interest in the Coors brewery, funds extreme right wing groups such as The Eagle Forum, The John Birch Society, and The Heritage Foundation.

These lobby groups have been outspoken against gay rights, women's rights, welfare, affirmative action programmes and in

favour of Star Wars, increased defence spending and lower taxes for the wealthy.

In addition, the Coors family contributes financial aid to the Contras and to an institute that trained the South African Defence Force.

"Every Coors beer you buy will help finance groups that deny the rights of students, the poor and the minorities," said Burnside.

Molsons, which brews Coors in Canada, sent official Barry Joslin to the meeting. He claimed that boycotting Coors products on the basis of the Coors family's conduct was similar to "the kind of fascism Concordia students are trying to fight."

Burnside countered, "This is first and foremost a business-related decision. The Coors family activities are relevant because they derive their wealth and power from the sales of Coors beer."

Councillor Paul Gott said, "I'm not normally for boycotts, but this case is different. First there is the business connection and I don't want us to make money out of this; second, there are a lot of bad companies, but these people are real scum-sucking fascists."



Timely vigil for victims of French nuclear tests

Radio McGill gets new name, louder voice

by Andy Flynn

The stagnant world of Montréal radio should get a breath of fresh airwaves this October when Radio McGill begins broadcasting as CKUT, 90.3 on the FM dial.

Radio McGill has been available to cable radio patrons as CFRM for the last two years. Last April, however, Radio McGill was awarded a broadcast license over 16 competitors.

"We will be providing diverse and innovative programming for an intelligent and informed audience," said station manager Martha-Marie Kleinhans.

The expansion is the result of a two-year campaign to make Radio McGill more accessible to students and the Montréal community.

Kleinhans said the move to FM will involve not only changes in transmission, but also within the programming format of the station.

Since CKUT will be available to anyone with an FM receiver in the Montréal area, it will carry a wide range of programming in order to capture a larger audience. However, the station will still maintain "an alternative format with a range of interesting programmes not available on commercial radio or on the CBC," said Kleinhans.

The recently adopted Radio McGill statement of principles states explicitly that the station will strive to "present programming of a nature and in a format not normally presented by commercial radio broadcasters".

Programming will be divided into 55 per cent music and 45 per

cent 'spoken word', productions like public affairs, newscasts, sports.

"Diversity is the key to the new Radio McGill," said Kleinhans. "We will have something for everyone."

Furnished with a new transmitter and transmission hardware, the station has undergone a facelift of sorts. And the location in the basement of the Union Building has been expanded through annexation of an office, formerly home of the *McGill Tribune*.

As well, the production studio is being renovated to accommodate eight-track recording equipment, which will be available for use by local bands and station personnel. This will bring Radio McGill into competition with CRSG Radio Concordia which has been recording local acts for over a year.

According to Rob Costain, staff representative to Radio McGill's Board of Directors, renovations will be complete within the first three weeks of September.

"Our on-air date is dependent upon some testing being done by the Department of Communications and Transportation to make sure our signal won't be interfering with air traffic radio," he said.

The complete expansion will cost about \$175,000 more than the station's present budget can accommodate. Radio McGill receives two dollars from each student per semester, collected by the University along with tuition and other service fees. Kleinhans said that this is to be supplemented by a loan from the University, funding from grant programs, and alumni campaigns.

With only one salaried staff

position, Radio McGill will remain accessible to the student body. Student participation is encouraged in everything from newscasting to production. Kleinhans believes CKUT will provide "indispensable access to practical, hands-on training in broadcasting, the kind of education that the university is unable to provide communications students."

The training will include seminars in all aspects of radio production, and will be available to anyone, regardless of whether or not they have experience.

"We want everyone to know that our doors are open," said Kleinhans. "The station is not only for listeners, but for those who want to participate as well. The potential of the station to educate is as great as its ability to service the community."

The Daily Publications Society

The McGill Daily is published by the Daily Publications Society (DPS), a non-profit corporation which is independent from all other campus student organizations. All McGill students pay a small yearly fee to the DPS. This fee is collected by the university and used to publish *The McGill Daily*.

As a body incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act, the final decision making body of the society is a Board of Directors. This Board is made up of three staff representatives, elected

by the staff of the *Daily* and six student representatives elected by the students at large in campus elections each spring.

Any questions or complaints about the organization can be addressed to the members of the Board of Directors. The student members especially are there to represent the student body within the organization. This year's student members are Leslie Rose, Eugene Hsieh, Joel Savage, and James Donohue. They can be contacted through the Daily business office, room B-17 in the Union Building.

The Staff

Any member of the DPS can become a staff member of *The McGill Daily*. Non-

members of the DPS may also become staff members, although they must be granted their vote by staff.

To become a voting staff member, an individual must have done one of the following:

- write and have published six articles.
- Have six graphics or photographs published.
- Do twelve hours of production work.

You do not have to be a staff member to work on the paper.

Staff members are expected to continue working for the newspaper after attaining their staff vote and attend staff meetings. An individual loses their staff vote if they miss three weekly staff meetings in a row.

All staff meetings are open to everyone. Everyone who attends has speaking rights, however only staff members may vote.

The Editorial Board

There are, at present, 15 members of the *Daily* editorial board. Editors are elected by staff each spring and by-elections may be necessary during the year as positions become vacant.

The positions are filled by individuals from staff who show a commitment to the paper and who prove outstanding competence in a department or area within the structure of the organization.

The Daily is run democratically by a large staff. The members of the ed board have no more voting power than staff members, and cannot make any decisions about the paper without staff.

The ed board is responsible for the various parts of the paper's operation. Any questions about the ed board can be directed to any of its members, who can be found in room B-03 of the union Building.

News and Features

The news department is run by the Coordinating News Editor, Kristina Stockwood. News is a crucial aspect of *The Daily*. Coverage of Students' Society, other student groups, the faculty and administration, other McGill happenings, the city as well as national and international events of concern to students continues throughout the year, and usually appears in the front pages of the paper.

Features are longer pieces which concentrate on issues, rather than events. Features usually appear opposite the editorial page.

The Supplement

To help people waste the time they should spend studying, the *Daily* provides an arts and entertainment section every Thursday. Movies, music, theatre, art and other cultural baggage are all reviewed by a tasteful discerning staff, in the *Daily's* most well-read issue. The Supplement accepts submissions from people who are interested or interesting. Contact editor Michelle Gagnon for details.

Comments, Editorials

Comments on a wide variety of issues appear regularly on the editorial page (usually page four) of each regular issue. They are written and signed by *Daily* staff members.

Editorials are rare. They are signed by the staff as a whole, meaning they have been discussed and voted on by the staff. They will also appear on the ed' page.

McGill Resource Centre

Feeling lost or overwhelmed at McGill? Relax, there exists a place where (almost) all of your questions can be answered — and it's only as far away as the Student Union!

Having opened on August 24 and operating until September 12, a Resource Centre facility for new and returning students, parents, staff, and others can be found in room 108 of the Student Union. This centre provides information on campus interest groups, student organisations, Student Services, community events and organisations, services for International Students, counselling services, Off-campus Housing, Welcome Week, Radio McGill CKUT, and more.

Refreshments and a place to relax are just a couple of the incentives for dropping by the Centre. Doorprizes consisting of cruelty-free LaCoupé products, gift certificates from the McGill Bookstore, tickets to the Da Vinci exhibit, and more

are being given away to visitors on a daily basis.

Funded by the Alma Mater Fund, Students' Society, and the Liaison Office, this service is organised through the Office of the Deam of Students, and is in its second year of operations.

Volunteers have been trained to answer your inquiries and help you feel settled in Montréal. Peer Helper programs from both Students' Society and International Students' are headquartered at the 'Centre. Tours of McGill and the city leave from the Resource Centre daily.

Special displays by Canada Manpower, the IFC, Health Services, Counselling, Off-Campus Housing, and others are in place on a rotating basis.

Essentially, the Resource Centre exists for your benefit, and it's staff looks forward to helping you in any way possible. Weekdays from 10:30 am to 18:30 pm. Phone 398-4205

Campus Campaign Division

A new combined Jewish Appeal Division is taking off called the Campus Campaign Division.

Designed to attract and involve the 8,000 plus Jewish students scattered in the universities and CEGEPS of Montréal, the Campus Campaign Division has gotten off to an exciting start with the first Cabinet meeting held recently at the home of Ned A. Steinman, Chairperson of the Division.

Working closely with Ned are university Campus Chairperson David Nadler, and CEGEP Campuses co-Chairperson Rachel Chetrit.

Students on the various campuses, including students involved with Hillel, will be working to ensure a successful first year for the Campus Campaign Division.

Great potential exists for involving students in the new Division and making them aware of their role in the Jewish Community. Many varied and interesting activities are being planned now, to take place in the fall, with a major dance as the first event slated to involve young adults. This dance promises to be one of the many exciting activities planned between September 8 and November 11. We are expecting 500 students from the various English and French CEGEPs and Univer-

sities. It will be held at Chez Swann, 57 Prince Arthur St. On Tuesday September 8 at 20:30 pm. The cost is only \$5.00 and all the proceeds will go the Campus Campaign for Combined Jewish Appeal. There are many other activities that students may want to become involved in, here is a sample.

On Sunday September 13, students and community get together to raise money for Combined Jewish Appeal. It is a day not to be missed. I suppose that's why they call it Super Sunday! Throughout the week of September 14 - 17 enthusiastic students will be back to raise more funds. Super week promises to be as exciting as Super Sunday.

Finally we have a Campus Campaign Clean-up Phone-a-thon. A mouth-full to say but loads of fun, so get involved.

On every campus there are Student Campus Campaign representatives and Hillel staff people who would be glad to hear from you.

There are many ways in which you could become involved. Each campus will be planning their own spectacular activities. So stay tuned for more to come.

For more information call Steve at 845-9179, or Cathy Simon 735-3541.

Statement of Principles

The McGill Daily abides by the Statement of Principles of Canadian University Press which is as follows:

We, the members of the Canadian University Press, affirm that we hold the following principles in common:

That the major role of the student press is to act as an agent for social change, assisting students in understanding and acting against oppression and injustice, and emphasizing the rights and responsibilities;

That the student press must, to fulfill this role, perform both an educative and active function, and critically support the aims of groups serving as agents of social change;

That the student press must use its influence as an agent of social change responsibly, as outlined in the Canadian University Press Code of Ethics, presenting campus, local, national and international news fairly and accurately, and interpreting events and ideas to the best of its ability;

That the student press as its main priority assist students in acting against any system where it is found to be preserving a hierarchy based on power and privilege, or to be oppressive to women, lesbians and gay men, indigenous people, and ethnic, religious, or other minorities;

That the student press must use its relative freedom from commercial and other controls to ensure that it acts in accordance with its major role, and to examine the issues that other media avoid

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), La Presse Etudiante du Québec (PEQ), and CampusPlus (CUP media services).

Notes from Below

Announcements concerning *The Daily's* operations or messages from the staff to the student body appear under the heading 'Notes from Below'. It is not a regular feature of the paper and is not the same as a comment or editorial.

Canadian University Press

The McGill Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP). CUP is a collective of over 50 university, college and CEGEP papers from across Canada.

CUP provides its members with weekly news and bi-weekly features and graphics exchanges, put together by regional and national CUP staff. CUP employs five regional bureau chiefs as well as a national bureau chief, a national features writer and a national president.

CUP runs a national advertising co-operative, Campus Plus, and organizes a national conference for delegates from its member papers in December.

This year marks CUP's 50th anniversary.

Letters

The Daily welcomes letters to the editor from its readership. We are committed to printing all the letters we receive provided:

- They are 300 words or less.
- They are typed legibly.
- They are not libellous, sexist, racist or homophobic.
- They are signed by the author and the author's name, faculty and year are clearly indicated. If necessary anonymity can be arranged through prior consultation with staff.

Hyde Parks

Named after the famous park in London in which speakers stand on soap boxes and vent their spleens to anyone who will listen, the *Daily's* Hyde Park space is provided for individuals or groups to comment, gripe, vent their spleens or announce things that cannot be contained in a letter of 300 words. Hyde Parks may be up to 500 words in length, and are subject to the same conditions as letters.

Hyde Parks are a hot item. Unlike letters, we do not guarantee that we will print unsolicited submissions. Arrangements for publication of a Hyde Park should be made with Kristina Stockwood, our coordinating news editor.

Events

All McGill groups and organizations are encouraged to publicize their events in our free events column. Space limitations prevent us from publicizing events before the day they occur, but your event will be advertised on the day it occurs.

The deadline for submissions to the events column is 14h00 on the day prior to your event. Forms are available at the *Daily* office. *The Daily* reserves the right to edit submissions to the 'events' column.

Daily français

Le *Daily français* célèbre cette année son dixième anniversaire. Dix ans! Cela semble une éternité et pourtant... Déjà en 1977, les fondateurs de ce qui s'appelait alors «l'édition française» soulignaient l'apathie des francophones mcgillois et dénonçaient les divers problèmes auxquels les francophones faisaient face. Aujourd'hui, nous continuons à parler des francophones, bien sûr. Mais nous nous voulons une porte ouverte sur la communauté mcgilloise en général et aussi sur le monde étudiant.

Le *Daily français*, c'est également une chance d'apprendre sur le tas les rudiments du journalisme. C'est aussi l'occasion de rencontrer des gens venant d'autres facultés, d'autres horizons géographiques, parfois. Bref, un moyen de découvrir le monde qui s'ouvre en dehors de vos livres. C'est aussi un moyen de se faire des amis dans un monde universitaire souvent un peu inhumain par son gigantisme.

Le *Daily français*, c'est aussi un bimensuel publié à 16000 exemplaires. Toute une occasion de vous faire connaître!

Mais le *Daily français*, c'est avant tout vous, le lecteur, l'étudiant qui pense que peut-être il pourrait écrire dans le journal lui aussi... Si vous voulez nous aider (journaliste, dessinateur, photographe, monteur...), n'hésitez pas à nous contacter. Nous avons besoin de vous pour que le

journal marche. Aucune expérience n'est nécessaire. Nous accueillons tout le monde: francophones, anglophones, vert, violet carreuté...

Si tu es intéressé-e à faire partie de l'équipe du *Daily français*, viens nous rencontrer au local B-03 du Union Building. Si nous ne sommes pas là, laisse un message avec ton nom et numéro de téléphone. Tu peux aussi venir nous voir à notre première réunion qui aura lieu le mercredi 9 septembre à 16h00, local B-03 du Union Building.

PEQ

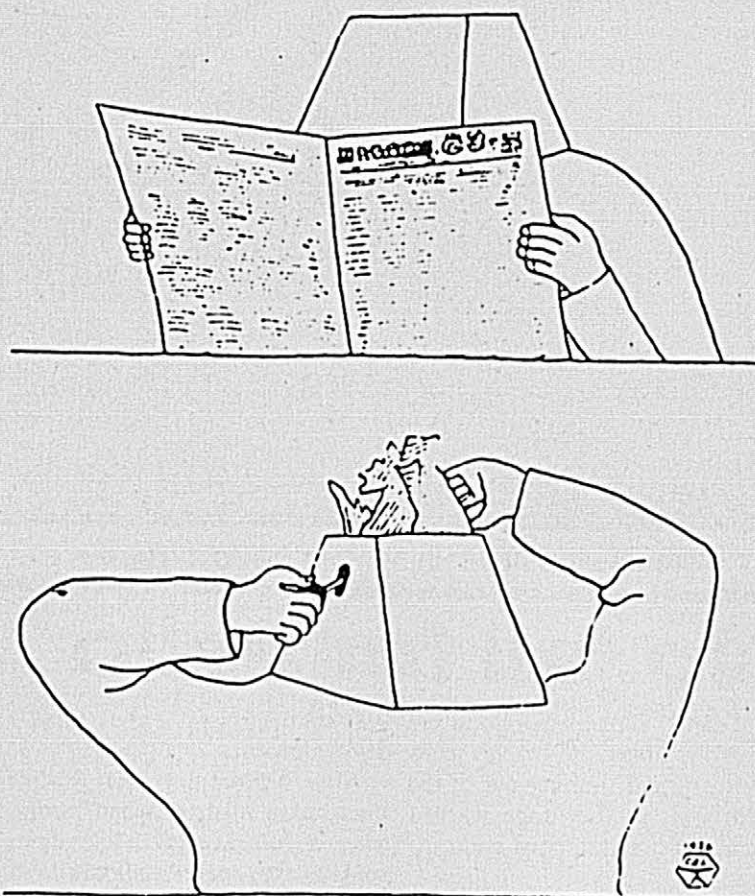
La PEQ et ses journaux membres affirment que le rôle principal du journalisme étudiant est de promouvoir le changement social en défendant les droits étudiants et les droits de la personne. Ce rôle se concrétise dans le traitement d'information et d'analyse qui ne sont pas effectuées par la presse commerciale. Pour la raison suivante, la PEQ demeure indépendante politiquement de tout autre organisme.

La PEQ connaît cette année un regain de vie alors qu'elle publiera un bulletin de nouvelles national bimensuel. De plus, elle publiera un guide du journalisme étudiant et un annuaire des mouvements étudiants. Elle organise encore cette année son camp de journalisme qui se tiendra au mois d'octobre. N'hésitez pas à nous contacter si vous souhaitez y participer. (local B-03 du Union Building).

The Daily is looking for:

- writers
 - layout people
 - photographers
 - heavy drinkers
 - story ideas
 - would-be manic-depressives
 - supplement writers
 - advertising
- ## No experience required

Also looking for someone experienced in layout and design.



Come to a recruitment meeting Friday Sept. 11 at 17h00, or drop by our offices anytime in Union B-03

Condoms enter the machine age

by Natasha Pairaudeau

McGill Students' Society is diversifying its line of vending machines. As of early next week, along with the staples of pop and candy, McGill students will now be able to purchase condoms from machines to be installed in the Union building's lavatories.

"No discrimination here," says Student Society president,

Daniel Tennenbaum, because the machines will be installed in both men's and women's washrooms.

Although free condoms have been available through both the Women's Union and Student Health Services, those who blush easily may now pay for the privilege of having their condoms discreetly dispensed.

The proposal to install condom machines has been brought

up, and turned down, several times in the past. However, says Tennenbaum, "we now see it as a necessity rather than a moral issue" to advocate safe sex rather than implicitly encouraging sexual behaviour.

While Tennenbaum remains unperturbed, an AIDS awareness programme in Nova Scotia universities has been subject to

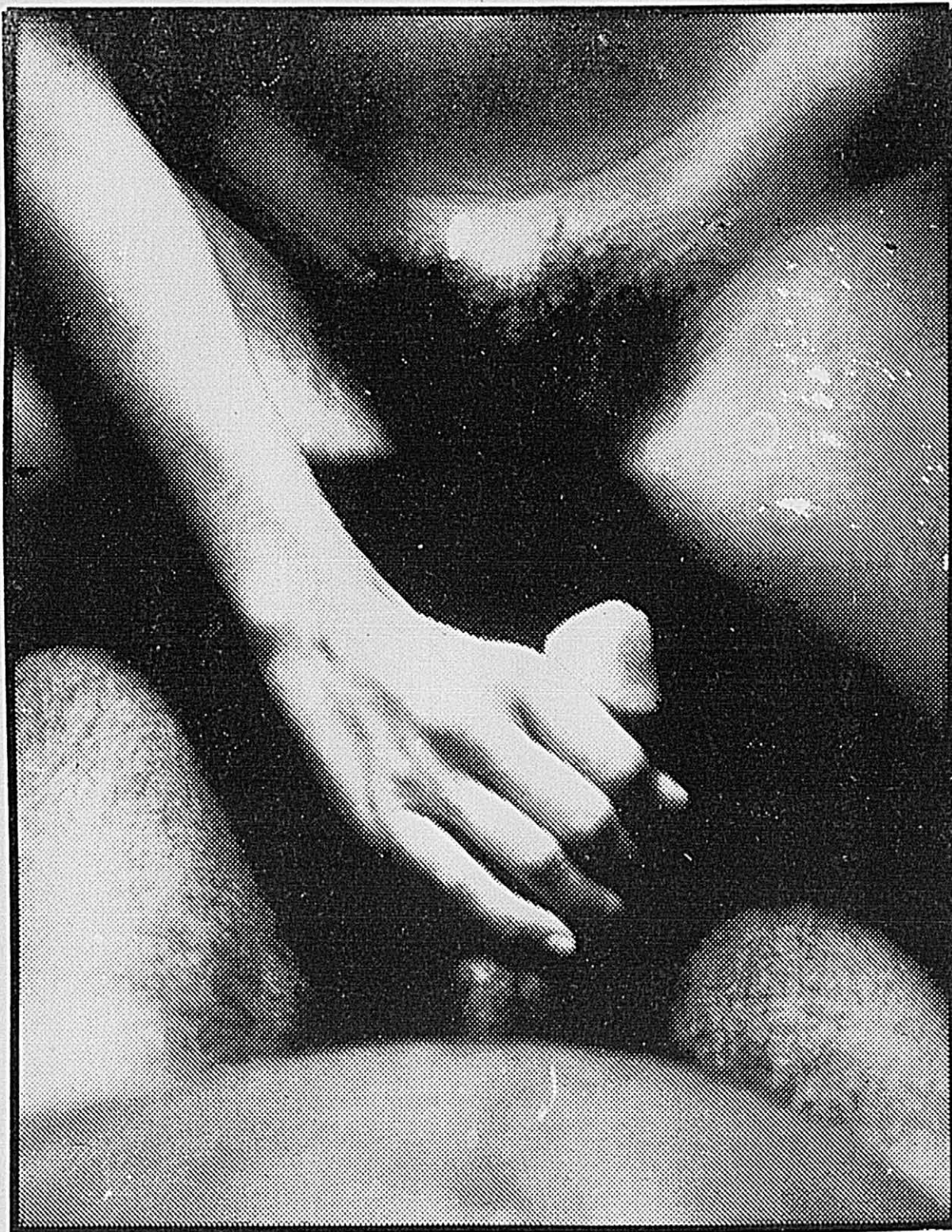
moral logistics. Free condoms and explicit safe-sex explanations included in an information package are being removed by some schools.

"This is a Catholic university, there is no way we'll hand out condoms," said a secretary employed by the Mount Saint Vincent University Student Council. It is hoped a similar reaction at McGill would not

leave us with condom machines void of condoms.

Tennenbaum does not foresee dissent over the introduction of the machines and sees condoms assuming their role as another vending machine staple. He made mention of the eventual introduction of condoms bearing a McGill logo, but did not elaborate. Perhaps they will be called Studsoes.

Police confiscate art from local gallery



'The master's piece siezed' by Martin Lebovitz — clip and save, it may be worth ten years.

Where most people see art, Montréal police see pornography.

On July 28, local cops seized a photograph from Gallerie Fokus at 68 Duluth St. E. on the grounds that it was 'indecent'. Gallery owner Eibie Weizfeld faces up to ten years under section 171.1b of the criminal code.

The photo, part of an exhibit on pregnancy and sexuality by Martin Lebovitz, depicts a woman holding an erect penis. Weizfeld calls it ridiculous that it should be seized while the porn cinema around the corner is allowed to operate. The photo, he says, shows a non-exploitative relationship, whereas the porn cinema which degrades women, does the opposite.

"This is a gross violation of freedom of expression," says

Weizfeld's lawyer Stewart Russell. Much of the artistic community agrees with him. A petition has already garnered the support of some two dozen galleries, and is being linked to a larger protest against proposed legislation on erotica/porn which would ban any depiction of intercourse.

Weizfeld has since been disturbed twice by police. During the latest of these, the night of August 24, police barged in without a warrant, and tore a replica of the seized photo from the front window. Weizfeld says the police wore plain clothes and were in an unmarked car.

The original seizure followed complaints by individuals in the heavily Portuguese-Catholic neighbourhood. Interestingly, Weizfeld's new photo exhibit is "Images of Portugal," by Brian Purcell.

Hockey to go non-violent?

TORONTO (CUP) — The Canadian Inter-university Athletic Union (CIAU) is trying to take the fight out of its hockey players.

Beginning with this season, any player involved in a fight will receive a major penalty, a game misconduct and a one-game suspension. The instigator, if one can be found, must serve an extra minor penalty and an extra one-game suspension.

The new, stricter rules were approved at the CIAU annual meeting held this summer in Guelph. For CIAU President Gib Chapman they represent "a clear attempt to change the image of university hockey."

"We are trying to give a clear message that we are not prepared to put up with the type of play that

has been happening in the last few years," said Robert Steadward, chair of the University of Alberta athletics department and member of the CIAU administrative committee.

Other changes may include disciplinary action above and beyond game penalties for players who accumulate misconduct penalties over the course of the season. This may include indefinite suspensions.

Each regional conference must still adopt the formula for its own schedule. It is possible that the new rules will apply only at the national championships.

The CIAU also tightened age restrictions for students playing varsity hockey. While players have traditionally enjoyed five years of eligibility regardless of age, players over 26 years of age are now no longer eligible. In other words, a 21 year-old starting college or university will have the full five years to compete, but a 27 year-old just beginning post-secondary studies will be completely ineligible.

"The goal is to change university hockey to be developmental hockey," said Chapman.

The summer meeting also announced a decision to drop gymnastics and diving as national sports. The decision followed the termination of gymnastics and diving programs at a number of Canadian universities.

No jail for Jello

"Yeah!" screamed Jello at the top of his lungs, raising his arms in victory and running out of the courtroom, as the judge warned him against contempt of court.

On August 27, Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge Susan Isacoff dismissed charges that Jello Biafra, former lead singer of the Dead Kennedys, and an associate, Michael Bonanno, distributed an obscene poster to a minor. The alleged pornography was purchased as an insert to

"Frankenchrist," the band's 1985 album.

After a three-day trial, Isacoff declared a mistrial when jurors, after a full day of deliberation, told her they were deadlocked 7-5 in favor of acquittal. Defense lawyers then made a dismissal motion, which the Judge granted, saying she felt Biafra and Bonanno had already learned their lesson.

The poster in the album depicted 10 greyed sets of

copulating male and female genitalia. It is a painting by Swiss surrealist H.R. Geiger, who shared an academy award for the visual effects for the 1979 horror film *Alien*.

The charges were laid by the mother of Tammy Scharwath, who bought the album as a gift for her 11 year-old brother, without knowing the nature of its contents.

"Forcing the issue is always worth it," said Biafra, whose real name is Eric Boucher. "This should be a lesson to other

publically elected officials, that there are more worthy targets of prosecution than throwing the book at underground music," he said, referring to standard pornography.

Biafra, 29, once ran for mayor of San Francisco. He attributed the break up of his famous hard core band, in part, to tensions arising from the court case. If convicted, he could have spent one year in jail and been fined \$2,000.

The arsenal down the street

by Stroh Purdy

Just down the street from McGill, at 666 Sherbrooke W., a small Canadian company is busy developing an aircraft "ideal for Third World border wars."



DAILY PHOTO — ARI FAINCHEIN

So said a recent article in the *Globe and Mail* entitled *Cheap, tiny fighter could bomb*. The plane was called "a bargain basement jet fighter," with stealth capabilities, which could be "heavily armed with nuclear or conventional weapons including bombs and rockets."

"We should be bloody proud of ourselves as Canadians. This is another feather in our cap," said Gregory Gooch, Chair of Venga Aircraft Ltd., in reference to their newly developed TG-10 trainer jet.

However, Gooch called the *Globe's* assertions about the military capabilities of the plane, "unadulterated crap."

"It is designed as a trainer aircraft, period. The intent of the aircraft is not as a fighter," even though, he said, "It does have the wing configuration of a fighter, (and) could quite easily serve a defensive role."

The asking price for the Venga TG-10 is a measly two million, less than half the cost of other comparable trainers, said Gooch.

The plane would also be cheap to fly and maintain. Built out of "widely available parts", the projected cost is only \$420 US per hour to fly, whereas other trainers can cost upwards of \$1000 US per hour, according to Gooch.

An extremely cheap training jet can be invaluable to any airforce, especially to a small and monetarily constrained one. But many experts question whether the TG-10 is the innocent triumph of Canadian know-how and government support that it claims to be.

The plane is slow: 485 knots maximum speed. Its payload is small: only 1900lbs, and its range is limited. Professor James of the McGill Political Science department said that "for the same price, one can get a better plane elsewhere."

But the TG-10 differs from planes produced by larger companies because it is built almost entirely out of composite materials, not aluminum. Because of this, the plane is much more difficult to detect with radar. Under bad radar conditions, or with some interference, such a plane could go totally undetected.

Gooch maintains that the use of composite materials in the construction of the TG-10 was for economic, not strategic reasons.

"There is no advantage to aluminum construction. It is subject to fatigue whereas composite is not," he said.

When asked why the major airplane builders persist with aluminum construction, Gooch replied that the industry is making the switch, but slowly, since they cannot abandon past designs and production overnight.

Venga has been "approached by in excess of ten countries for sale of the planes as a primary trainer." Even though the actual names were not disclosed, four of them are "in the Far East", and the company is "looking at Thailand and Malaysia" as possible customers. The Canadian Air Force has also expressed interest.

Gooch says his company abides by the guidelines set by the Canadian Government as to which countries can or can't be customers of their "little buggy."

"I am not a total moralist," he said, "but then not amoral."

Asked if he would sell to South Korea, he replied "we certainly wouldn't slam the door in their face," as they have the "threat" of "the red menace to the North." But Iran goes a little too far, and Venga "would not under any circumstances sell to that idiot (Khomeini)."

SSMU gets tough over bookstore

by Mike Gordon

The latest development in the saga of the new McGill Bookstore, the Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) has told Sam Kingdon, director of Physical Resources, that they can find no written agreement giving over SSMU money for the construction of the new building.

Up to now, due to the bookstore's non-profit operating principles, SSMU has been entitled to all the profits from the bookstore. The money is given to the society for indirect redistribution to the students who are not supposed to be profited from. The university now plans to use the vastly increased profits from the new bookstore to pay off the loan used to build it at a total cost of about \$16 million over 18 years.

"We searched all the files: the executive committee's, the Students' Council's, and the building committee's, and we found nothing," said Daniel Tennenbaum, SSMU President.

On July 29, Tennenbaum sent a letter to Kingdon, informing him of this discovery.

Said Tennenbaum, "Basically we feel that since there was, as far as we know, no written agreement to hand over the profits. It is only fair that we be compensated with a certain amount of space, specifically lower campus space of equal value with respect to location as in the bookstore building."

Kingdon was surprised by the SSMU letter. "I'm finding that there must have been some kind of misunderstanding on their part," he said. He added that he had in his possession two letters from previous SSMU Presidents James Green ('85-'86) and Paul Pickersgill ('86-'87). Green informed Kingdon of Student Council's decision to agree with the funding plan, and Pickersgill sought clarification on the agreement. There is no mention of an exchange of space in the building for money.

Kingdon considers the letters as a written agreement, but Tennen-

baum says that if he doesn't see valid written proof of an agreement, SSMU will contact Green and Pickersgill to find out if an oral agreement was made, and if so, what it was.

Said Tennenbaum, "If we find out that there was a definite agreement orally to provide us with space we're going to stick to our guns."

Both Tennenbaum and Kingdon expressed the desire to clear up the matter quickly. Said Kingdon,

"I'm hoping we could clarify this quickly. The university has been operating under the assumption of an agreement for the past two years."

Meanwhile, the actual building of the Bookstore is proceeding. A demolition permit was received from the City and part of 3430 McTavish was demolished last week. No building permit has yet been received. It is expected sometime in the fall, potentially early October. Groundbreaking is

expected to occur sometime soon after.

In a possible solution to the lack of space which initially motivated SSMU to ask for room in the new building. This month, McGill's Building Services plans to conduct a space needs study.

Said Tennenbaum, "I'm confident that the results of this study will indicate that we do need space. I mean, we've already got situations where three or four clubs share the same room."

New ombudsman a woman

by Kristina Stockwood

Students who think their rights have been infringed upon at McGill and haven't gotten anywhere with the administration now have someone to help them deal with their complaints informally.

Professor Annette Werk of Social Work has been hired to fill the newly created position of ombudsperson. She will be a mediator to "help students who are having difficulty with people in authority."

"McGill can be a large bureaucratic institution which students can't navigate," she said. "They need help finding their way through the maze."

There has been a student ombudsperson in the past, explained Werk, but last year's representative, Grace-Anne Baker, "recommended that it be a staff member because it is sometimes hard to negotiate with a staff member if you are a student."

Maria Battaglia, VP-University Affairs, said, "We had to put pressure on the university to bring someone (from staff) in. McGill, being very conservative, finally agreed to hire someone part-time for a two year trial period." Students' Society splits the fee with the University.

The position will initially be mostly academic, Werk said, "but it's got another, more human side to it." As well as complaints about grading techniques and ex-

ams given without due notice, Werk hopes to be able to help people with more personal problems or direct them to the appropriate counselling service.

She herself will not provide a counselling service, but hopes that the confidential nature of the office will encourage people to come to her because "it's a safe place to go."

She is particularly interested in investigating violence against women and is currently involved in marital violence counselling. "Dating violence is a really important issue for the university to look at, not only rape but physical violence as well."

Concordia ombudsperson, Suzanne Belson said she hasn't experienced many criminal complaints and roughly 50 per cent of the problems are academic.

Surprisingly, she said, "It's not unusual for McGill students to have come to see me in the past."

"For a university of McGill's size and complexity, they certainly could have used an ombudsperson before," she said, noting that most major Canadian universities have had the service for years.

Belson also criticized the service for catering uniquely to students. "A universal system is necessary because faculty and staff need a place to complain as much as students do."

"There's less chance of an ombudsman becoming, or being perceived as, an advocate if they

deal with both sides," she added. "That keeps you honest."

Like Werk, Belson calls herself an ombudsman. She defines 'ombudsman' as "a Swedish word meaning 'citizen's agent.'"

She acknowledges that many people object to a woman's job with a 'man' suffix, and admits that the word "really does mean a man."

She says her role is to "promote equality and fairness," but would rather not deal with semantics even though "there's quite a lot of fuss over the terminology at Concordia."

"The reason I like to hang on to (ombudsman) is because 'ombudsperson' is not a real word. I'd prefer to be an ombudswoman." All of the women in the Ombudsman Association of Canada refer to themselves as ombudsmen, and only one man calls himself an ombudsperson.

Werk believes the word is not exclusively masculine and is more concerned with the job and its success. She believes it will evolve into a full-time job due to high demand. Students' Society has had several inquiries already.

For an appointment call 398-7070 or dial 2676 on campus. Her office hours are Wednesday 11h00-13h00 and Thursday 12h00-14h00. She is located in room 415 of Wilson Hall, the social work building. Special arrangements can be made for the physically disabled.

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Blowing the whistle on the Corporation

by Chris Lawson

Imagine a university run on a purely autocratic basis, where only professors who express the correct beliefs are hired, where decisions are made in secret, and where the administration is answerable to no one.

Now imagine you attend it.

Well, you don't have to, not according to McGill professor Alan Fenichel and UQAM substitute professor David Mandel. Their new book, *The Academic Corporation: Justice, Freedom and the University* gives McGill's ivory towers a good shaking.

The book is the history of Mandel's attempt to seek redress after he was refused a tenure-track position because of his political beliefs.

Published in June, author Alan Fenichel says that despite contents that embarrass many members of McGill's administration and members of the Political Science Department, he hasn't received any adverse reactions.

"No one's planted a bomb in my office or glued my mail to the mail box," he said jokingly.

Mandel was teaching Soviet and East European politics at McGill, on a one year appointment, when he applied for a tenure-track position offered in the same field. Highly qualified, with an excellent publications record, he made the short list of candidates.

Despite his qualifications and despite being the candidate recommended by the Appointments Committee of the Political Science Department, the Department rejected Mandel, in favour of Joan Debardeleben who currently holds the position.

In hiring Debardeleben, an American, over Mandel, a Canadian of equal qualifications, the Department violated Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) regulations and federal immigration laws on hiring Canadian professors first.

At first the department would offer no official reason for his rejection, but Mandel heard that the real reasons were political.

"Mandel is a Marxist," said Professor Sam Noumoff, "in a department where his view is not held by many." As well, his views on the Middle East conflicted sharply with some members of the department.

Mandel had cancelled his classes during a strike by McGill maintenance workers. He was one of the few in the department to respect the picket line.

After he was refused tenure, he spoke with the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT). The chair of the MAUT Grievance Committee, Irwin Gopnik, now Dean of Students, told him that there were no procedures for appeal in the case of hiring.

Not encouraged, Mandel decided to pursue his complaint further. He wrote to the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee of the CAUT. But the committee

refused to take up his case, saying they had neither the mandate nor the guidelines with which to investigate cases of hiring.

Mandel appealed to the CAUT board which, after one year of consideration, decided to launch its own fact-finding investigation into his case.

Mandel also appealed to the Québec Human Rights Commission, which launched an investigation of its own in October 1981, compiling over 50 hours of testimony during the one-year investigation period.

Throughout this period, the McGill administration resisted an outside inquiry, insisting that it threatened the university's independence and academic freedom.

The CAUT fact-finding commission, named after its chair, Dale Gibson, gave its final report in October 1982. The report came out in favour of Mandel, explaining that none of the reasons offered by the members of the Political Science department who testified were credible, and that the burden of proof, in a case like Mandel's, ought to lie with the university.

While finding no actual evidence of political discrimination, the report said, "the Department has failed to persuade us that political bias was not a factor."

The Human Rights Commission report went further in its condemnation of the department. Having conducted a more thorough investigation, investigator Claude Trudel wrote, "there were, in this particular case, political elements that, in the full sense of the term, intervened in the collective decision of the department."

The CAUT report recommended that:

- McGill publicly acknowledge its unfair treatment of Mandel.
- the Gibson report be made public to restore Mandel's reputation.
- Mandel be given the job he was originally denied, if he still wanted it.
- Mandel be financially compensated for losses as a result of his unfair treatment.

But instead of pressuring McGill to abide by the report, the CAUT merely called for a joint inquiry with McGill. The CAUT board shelved the Gibson report and never voted on adopting it.

For its part, the Human Rights Commission rejected Trudel's report because it did not contain enough evidence to take to trial.

Fenichel told the *Daily*, "It's very difficult to get evidence of discrimination which will hold up in court. No witness will tell you, 'yes, I discriminated against him'."

Finally, four years after he was rejected by the Political Science Department, the CAUT published the Gibson report in its house organ, *University Affairs*. This is all they would do for Mandel.

Fenichel and Mandel have many villains in their morality play. Foremost among these are the members of McGill's Political

Science Department. The most readable chapter is the one where the authors reproduce much of the testimony given by the members of the department at the two hearings.

The authors describe how VP Academic Samuel Freedman lied to the investigator about McGill's policy on confidentiality. Fenichel and Mandel demonstrate professor Jerome Black's "blatant illogic" concealing an ulterior motive, in explaining why he rejected Mandel. "Black, who would have wanted a quantitative specialist and a Canadian, rejected Mandel, a qualified Canadian and chose Debardeleben, who was neither a quantitative specialist nor a Canadian."

legality' is the governing principle.

Freedman defines collegiality as, "the attitude (that) the members of this community will participate in the decision making process of the university and through their participation in its collective activities help to fashion its attitudes."

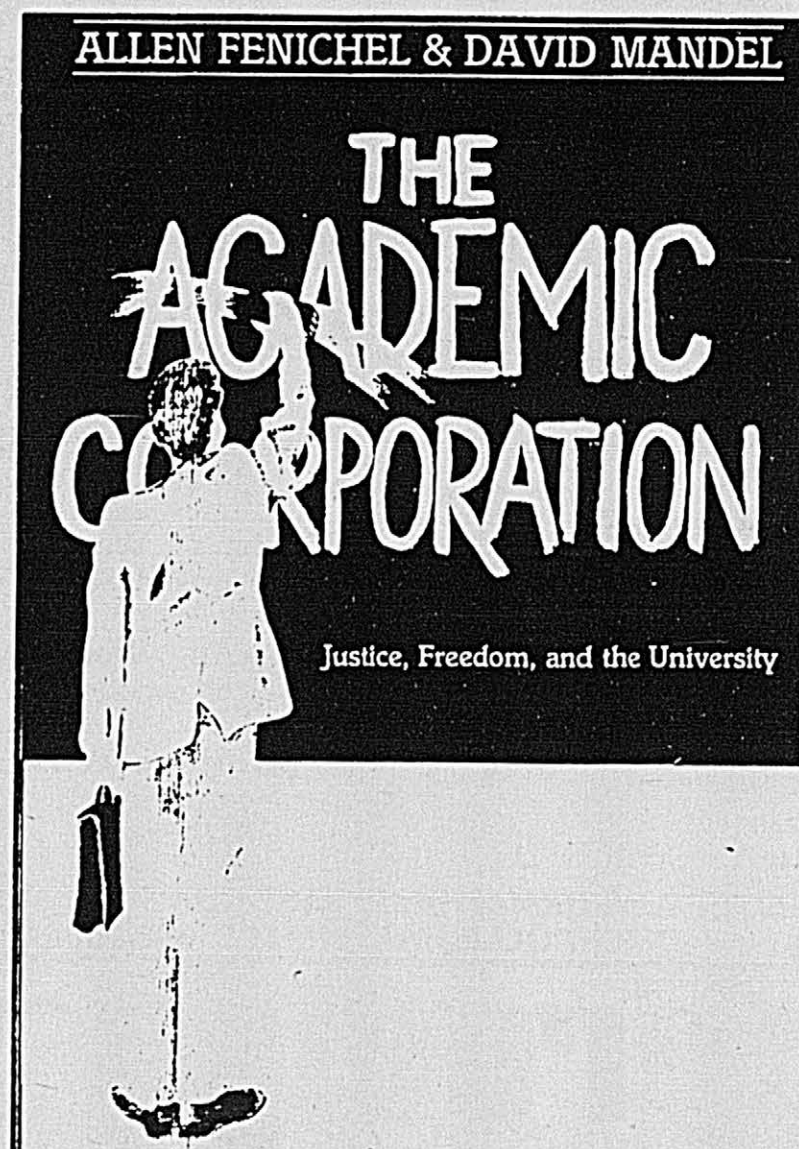
Fenichel and Mandel define collegiality as "an authoritarian power structure not subject to any internal or external control. Those who co-operate with the powers that be can obtain personal benefits but cannot claim academic freedom."

The authors criticize the structure of the current tenure system for not protecting academic

born insistence that the decision be justified."

Lumped in with the academics who, when they hire co-workers are in a conflict of interest, is the CAUT. The organization, which has as its mandate the protection of academic freedom, has done nothing, they write, to accomplish this other than defend the 'closed shop' attitude of the university faculties.

In ignoring the report of its own fact-finding committee which gave very clear and constructive guidelines on how professorial appointments should be conducted so as to ensure fairness and academic freedom, the CAUT has made itself an ally of those who wish to limit academic freedom.



They quote current department head Harold Waller explaining why he rejected Mandel, "I thought (Debardeleben) had better academic qualifications.... for one thing, her degree was in political science, which was very important." The authors point out that, "So important was this consideration, in fact, that no one had thought to raise it before that moment."

Fenichel explains that the book is not meant as an attack on the department, but rather, "It's an attack on the behaviour of some members of the department in (Mandel's) case, and it's a situation we don't feel is unique," he said.

For his part, Mandel blames the university system itself, particularly at McGill, where 'col-

freedom at the hiring level.

"If universities are careful enough in their initial hiring, there will be no need to fire people later for non-academic reasons. 'Deviant' who make it through the graduate school selection process are left unprotected as they seek employment," Fenichel and Mandel write.

This inattention to the plight of would-be academics has not been inadvertent. "The sorry fact is that most academics — or most of those who control hiring, at least — do not want guarantees that would limit their 'freedom' (or license) to hire who they want, even if this involves the application of non-academic and tainted criteria."

Mandel's rejection was not a fluke, the authors write. What was a fluke was Mandel's "stub-

"The feeling I get about the CAUT," said Fenichel, "is that it has not fulfilled its mandate. However, even if they had, they would have been unable to do anything." The CAUT can censure a university, but according to Fenichel, its capacity is limited.

"To censure a university is to make a university a pariah — a serious thing — but their will and ability to enforce censure is limited," he said.

Mandel is also critical of the CAUT. "It was basically unwilling to go up against the McGill administration," he told the *Daily*. Mandel believes the organization shirked its mandate in his case.

He is also critical of the Human Rights Commission. "It's something of a paper organiza-

continued on 16

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There goes the neighbourhood

by Jennifer August

Some McGill students own condos. Most don't.

But more and more, students will be learning what it's like to live next door to them.

For the past eleven years Montréal has enjoyed a freeze on the conversion of rental properties into condos. But in June of 1986, Municipal Affairs Minister André Bourbeau decided to lift the moratorium and open up rental properties to the private market.

This summer, the government held public hearings on the decision, at the Place du Parc Hotel in the middle of the McGill Ghetto.

The Students' Society of McGill University, in conjunction with the Post Graduate Students' Society, presented a brief strongly criticizing the condo proposal.

Briefs opposing the lifting of the moratorium outnumbered those supporting it by about ten to one, yet many suspect Bourbeau will have his way.

According to Students' Society President Daniel Tennenbaum, "Most of the people at the hearings seemed to have their minds made up already. The whole thing was basically just an exercise."

Despite the current moratorium, central downtown areas like the McGill Ghetto have already been immersed in sweeping renovations and conversions. Many tenants are wondering if even without the moratorium lifted, it is possible to avoid a drastic decline in the availability of rental housing.

The moratorium suffers loopholes which have made it ineffectual in controlling those landlords who are determined to renovate. Through renovations, by evacuating all tenants to carry out major repairs, or by repossessioning apartments for themselves or for family members, they can get around it.

Rapid renovations have ushered in a new breed of ghetto residents, and with them, a new set of concerns: most notably garbage collection, parking space, and the local noise level.

The Durocher Village Association (DVA) claims to represent these new ghetto property owners. A reflection of the increase in renovations in the area, their membership has grown from 15 at its inception in April of 1986, to its current membership of 115.

DVA President Julien Losier claims that "despite the presence of the moratorium, the demand for condominiums in the ghetto area is already largely satisfied."

Losier is a renovator by trade, and is responsible for many of the condominiums along Lorne and Milton in the ghetto.

The DVA decided a year and a half ago to change the name of the Ghetto, to better reflect the property values of their homes. The fifteen members settled upon the

label 'Durocher Village' and are now trying to make it stick.

"We didn't like the label of the Ghetto. We wanted a 'proper' name. Perhaps it used to be a student ghetto but the population is changing. I don't even know where the name McGill Ghetto comes from," said Losier.

Predictably, the organization is not very fond of students. Last May, Diana Halpin, a director of the Association told the *Gazette*, "We shouldn't have to put up with (student rowdiness) here. We're paying the taxes, and we feel we should have prominence over the students."

The DVA entertains a multitude of complaints against students and have been lobbying both Students' Society and Off-campus Housing. "We've had problems with noise," said Losier, "We'd like the students to think about us. We're paying the highest taxes in the city."

Despite its high property values, the Ghetto has the second highest incidence of rape in the downtown Montreal area, but the Durocher village people aren't overly concerned. Says Losier, "We're not worried about it. It's not something that affects us in our daily lives."

Meanwhile, one McGill student on the average per month is raped in the ghetto area, due to its poorly lit and often desolate streets, and its marked lack of adequate police patrols.

This new breed of residents aren't the only ones with hopes for a gentrified future in the Ghetto. Many Ghetto landlords have moved into renovation and conversion because it is more profitable than renting to students.

At 61, Lawrence Schacter has rented ghetto apartments to students for over thirty years. Owning a variety of ghetto property totalling over one million dollars in value, Schacter is one of the Ghetto's largest landlords.

Schacter was never very fond of his student tenants. "You only get transients," he claims. "You rent a building to five students and you have fifteen living there. They spend more money on drugs and alcohol than on rent."

He sees condo-conversions and sales as far more profitable than renting to student tenants. His condos sell for between \$97,000 and \$208,000.

He now claims he is getting out of the landlord business. "Nobody wants to be a landlord today. Soon there'll be no more landlords left. It'll be like killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

According to a study by FRAPRU, the provincial federation of tenants' associations, landlords receive 84% of government aid while tenants receive only 16%. Yet Schacter maintains it is not enough. "If the landlord is not given the proper increase, there's no incentive to keep things up,

and the only solution is benign neglect."

And when benign neglect ceases to be profitable, landlords will turn to conversion as a new source of income.

Students represent only a fraction of the 78 per cent of Montréalers who rent, and the problem extends beyond the ghetto. The Plateau Mont-Royal area has traditionally provided inexpensive housing for those students who couldn't afford inflated Ghetto rents. Since 1981, the Plateau has witnessed the conversion of 13,000 rental units, resulting in the displacement of 22,000 Plateau residents.

Students must compete with other low-income Montréalers for inexpensive housing space, and supplies are dwindling.

According to Meribah Aikens, Director of McGill Off-Campus Housing, "As buildings traditionally used for lower cost housing are made into condominiums and town houses, our task (placing students) becomes more difficult each year."

According to the brief presented by Students' Society at the condo-conversion hearings, "the lifting of the moratorium on the conversion of rental housing to condominiums will virtually eliminate low-cost, privately-owned rental housing downtown and make it impossible for most students attending institutions in the area to live near campus. If the

moratorium is lifted in the fall of 1987 one could expect that most of (the apartments close to campus) would be for sale as condominiums by the summer of 1988."

According to Students' Society VP University Affairs Maria Battaglia, the protective measures in the government's condo proposal are of value only to long-term residents.

"We move every year and landlords convert when students move out," she said.

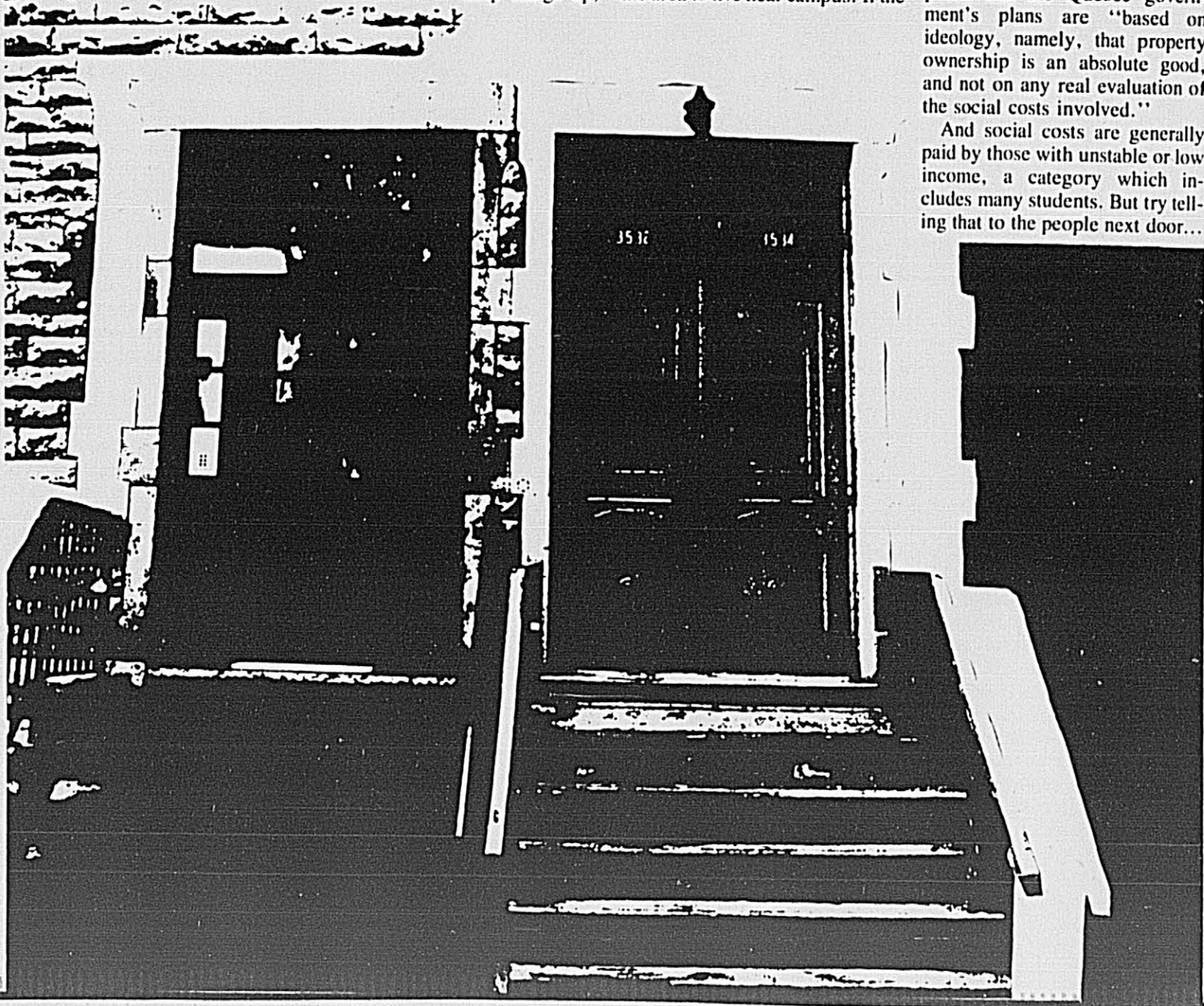
As well, one of the key aspects of tenant protection the government envisages is the right of pre-emption — that the tenant have first bid on the purchase of their renovated dwelling. "This is useless to students," she said.

McGill University, meanwhile, instead of taking initiatives to alleviate the negative effects of reduced housing, is expanding at the cost of residents. In January of this year, McGill decided to evict the student tenants of a 15-unit building at the foot of McTavish St. to make way for the new bookstore, and to evict the Medical Fraternity from a house on Pine to make way for the Faculty of Medicine.

More significantly, over the past two to three years McGill has been selling rental housing to developers who have then converted the properties to condos.

The Students' Society brief points out the Québec government's plans are "based on ideology, namely, that property ownership is an absolute good, and not on any real evaluation of the social costs involved."

And social costs are generally paid by those with unstable or low income, a category which includes many students. But try telling that to the people next door...



KAMIKAZE

1989



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ULTIMATUM II
NOUVELLES LITTÉRATURES / NEW LITERATURES

festival
danse

Pierre Tordjman

Transcendant le jeu paranoïaque de... kraykpek, prout! Damned, la lampe du projecteur a pété.

C'est bien ma veine, sans parler des deux pelés et trois tondus qui comme moi étaient venus voir le boursoufflé Rainer Werner Fassbinder jouer à Jansen le flic dans un complot sans teint. Voyant sans sachant être vu, Jansen et son larbin Anton devaient déjouer un plan terroriste pour permettre l'assassinat collectif des derniers penseurs critiques d'une Allemagne conquérante, où tous les problèmes sociaux sont camouflés par la propagande subtile et massive dirigée par la *Panthère bleue*. Celle-ci étant chef du cartel tout puissant dans les locaux duquel, justement, se trouvaient enfermé(e)s les derniers penseurs critiques ainsi que la bombe qui tictac, cricroc...

Me revoilà au cinéma, la lampe du projecteur, qui n'était pas pro pour un sous, était réparée. Et gleurk, les couleurs, qui en se répandant sur l'écran donnent vraiment l'impression de faire gleurk! Des tons pastels, rien que des couleurs maussades.

Ainsi sera la société parfaite en 1989.

Par contre, les politicos, terroristes à la détonation précoce, ainsi que Jansen, tout de Léopard vêtu, donnent l'impression d'être des héros de dessins animés.

— Pourquoi ne pas tuer Krysmopompas l'esprit du mal, demande-t-on?

— Parce que ça reviendrait à détruire la *Panthère bleue*.

Enfer et damnation de dialectique de merde!

Krysmopompas ainsi que la *Panthère bleue* se trouvent tous les deux dans la même bande dessinée : comment l'une pourrait vivre sans l'autre? Ces deux super-puissances travaillent pour l'ordre établi. C'est à ce moment que j'allongeai mes pieds sur le fauteuil d'en face, la salle étant presque vide et les fauteuils du *Milieu* très confortables, je ne voulais absolument pas loucher une seule goutte du confort qui m'était offert.

Transcendant donc le jeu paranoïaque du bien et du mal, Jansen opte pour le cynisme éthylique... Le film est bon, mais il a le tort de nous distraire de la bedaine de Fassbinder qui reste l'attrait principal de cette histoire à dormir assis.

The unknown face of culture

by Michelle Gagnon

Ultimatums are often misinterpreted, misunderstood or not taken very seriously.

Ultimatum II: New Literatures is not to be taken in any of these ways.

This nine day program is put on by *Ultimatum*, the same people who brought the city its first 'Urban Poetry Festival' last year.

The organization is Montréal based and is, according to its president Alan Lord, "dedicated to letting the public discover the unknown face of new literature and culture."

The groups' primary concern last year was to "put poetry back into the city." With a broader perspective, Ultimatum II is an attempt to present bold and new artistic ideas, and to reflecting the most current aspects of integration between high technology and artistic expression.

More than one hundred writers, performance artists, musicians and lecturers, from Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver, the US, and Europe have come to Montréal to partake in this 'subcultural/cultural' event.

Lord explained that the importance of Ultimatum II resides in its cultural exchanges. "Meetings with artists from outside the city are important because, besides the fact that they're indicative of an acceptance of some of these ideas, they could also allow Montréalers to perform elsewhere, something which Ultimatum wants to promote."

The program includes video screenings, lectures, conferences, performance art, and most importantly, readings. And through *Les Images du Futur*, Ultimatum will be presenting an exhibit of literary software for the more technobrain.

Each evening is either dedicated to artists from a particular city (Montréal, Toronto, Vancouver/Baltimore, New York) or to a defined medium (film, video).

The first evening, entitled *Salut les Riches*, involves the launching of a new magazine (surprisingly entitled 'Salut les Riches') which is a collection of all imaginable and unimaginable local literature.

Later presentations include one by La Société de Conservation du Présent, a trio who mesh technology and art and come up

with such things as a forty-two hour link up performance (presented in Philadelphia in commemoration of Marcel Duchamps).

The evening closes with a performance by Vent du Mont Schärr, self-dubbed 'Montréal's absurdist band'.

Other performances worthy of note are 'Project for an Opera of the 20th Century' put on by Toronto based multidisciplinary artists; the presence of I, Braineater, Vancouver's all around hip subcultural idol and the return of Judy Radul who stole the show last year at Foufounes by being louder and more energetic than anyone else.

Other unmentionables are Monty Cantor, who returns to Montréal after having left us for NYC; Montréal's own Rhythmic Activism; and John Giorno who, among other achievements, starred in an Andy Warhol film and spent more than enough confusing time travelling with William S. Burroughs.

Along with his poetry, Giorno brings along his *Giorno Videopak 3* which may just be the most interesting alternative video around. It includes performances by Diamanda Galas, Einstürzende Neubaten, Cabaret Voltaire, Hüsker Dü, Swans and Psychic TV (pssouch! hot, hot, hot).



Back from the front

by Patrick Hamou

Just when you think the local scene is starting to fall apart, i.e. with the death of Kim Shadow of the Mongols, the

demise of Ray Condo and his *Hard Rock Goners* (Ray's leaving town) and the break-up (temporary?) of *Jerry Jerry and the Sons of Rhythm Orchestra*, along come the *Doughboys* to stir things up again.

Formed by ex-Asexual John Kastner over ten months ago and named after first world war conscripts, they've managed to be the talk of the town without even a 'live' local show under their belt.

Along with fellow members Scott McCollough (lead guitar), Jon Bond Head (bass) and Bryck Pytel (drums), constant rehearsing and dedication brought them to this point of a very young career. After submitting a four song demo as a proposed EP to Pipeline Records (*Three O'Clock Train, Jerry Jerry, Ray Condo*), Pipeline turned around and offered them a recording contract. The end result will be the LP *Whatever*, due out some time this month.

They've just returned from a three month tour of over seventy dates, which brought them as far as Nashville, Texas, California, up the West Coast to Vancouver, and back across Canada.

The tour ended with a 'finale' date at Fofounes last Saturday night and obvious curiosity packed the club to over maximum. The set was just under an hour long, consisting mostly of originals, including Asexuals 'classic' *Contra Rebels* at about three times the speed.

Doughboys' music is hard driving, fast-packed, sweaty rock'n'roll. A nice approach is Kastner and drummer Pytel sharing the duties of lead vocals, reminiscent of the Mould/Hart combination in *Hüsker Dü*.

These guys enjoy running around on stage as well, jumping and kicking to their hearts' delight, all leading to an extremely energetic set, especially considering all the time they've just spent on the road.

It's safe to say that the Doughboys are 'the' band to watch out for in the coming months. Along with the likes of veterans like the Nils and still-thriving-Asexuals, they're keeping this city's heart pounding loud.



From station to station

by Ian Pringle

Picture if you will, a dimly lit white rectangular room displaying a pool of still black water barely bisected by the diminishing arc of a javelin pendulum suspended from the ceiling. The piece is by Rebecca Horn and the simplicity of her image is at once disturbing, eerie and complete.

This is one of the many works presented by the CIAC (Montréal International Center of Contemporary Art) in its yearly exhibit entitled *Stations: 100 Days of Contemporary Art*.

The exhibit is an innovative barrage of international art, bringing together forty-five works by thirty-four artists from eight countries. Being more like three exhibitions than one, *Stations* overcomes the extreme limitations imposed on art by environment and incorporates the thematic guidelines of *stations* in one way or another.

Roger Bellemare, one of two curators, manipulates the religious symbolism of the stations of the cross in an attempt to demonstrate the contemporary condition of humanity.

At times, the symbolism of Christ's trial of passage is obvious, as in a piece by the American painter Eric Fischl entitled *Manhattoes*. This large canvass, a very disturbing three panel image in Fischl's

characteristic style, mixes biblical allusion with surrealistic setting to make a statement on the distorted nature of America.

At other times, Bellemare's thematic symbolism is opaque and enigmatic as in the final station of the exhibition, a 1958 portrait of Andy Warhol by photographer Duane Michals in which the late artist folds his hands across his face.

Other artists chosen by Bellemare are Nancy Spero, whose work *Let the Priests Tremble* combines Primitivism with a feminist statement and the German expressionist, George Baselitz, who renders the traditional mother/child image in a distorted and powerful fashion.

One of the largest contributions is Francesco Clemente's *The Fourteen Stations*. This series of twelve canvasses, painted in 1981-2, presents the recurrent religious theme as an allegory for Clemente's passage from his native Italy to integration into North American culture.

The canvasses, painted in almost Fauvist bright contrasting colors with fast-merging brushstrokes, are at times sexual and provocative, constantly violent, anguished and tormented. The end result tends to offset the religious symbolism and accentuate Clemente's twisted surrealism.

The final leg of the exhibition, curated by Claude Gosselin, is stimulating in its varied content and laudable in its presentation.

Many of Gosselin's choices reflect the

immense impact of the dadaist artistic theory in its absurdist extremism.

Jenny Holzer's *Under a Rock* combines the non-sensical nature of a dadaist poem with symbolic justification and ambiguous imagery. Three inscribed stone alters lead the eye to an LED billboard mounted on the wall. One of the inscriptions reads as follows:

*Blood goes in the tube because
You want to fuck. Pumping does
Not murder, but feels like it.
You lose your worrying mind
You want to die and kill and
Wake like silk to do it again.*

Michel Goulet's installation *Assemblée* returns (with enigmatic purpose) to Marcel Duchamps' ready-made sculptures. The work consists of a classroom of molded sculpted chairs giving audience to a table whose surface is covered by countless jigsaw pieces arranged in the pattern of a world map.

On the upper floor of the gallery, there is an untitled installation by Sol Lewitt which completely integrates art with environment. The walls of the room have been stained with ink. The dark toned geometrics cover all four walls and while working successfully in the space of the room, also seem to deny it.

The CIAC is presenting a conference by J. Miller on the neo-conceptualist artist Haim Steinbach on September 10 at 5 PM. Admission to the show is \$3 for students, and the conference is free.

Old dance, new dance

by Anna Asimakopulos

Montréal will once again host the *Festival International de Nouvelle danse*. This second festival, taking place from September 16 to 27, should further Montréal's position as a world capital of modern dance.

The objectives of the festival are to increase public awareness of the current trends in modern dance and to develop and enlarge the audience through the presentation of multidisciplinary performances. This festival will provide crucial international exposure for Montréal and Canadian artists, as well as a forum for discussion on recent innovations in dance through classes meetings and lectures.

The festival will feature international innovations in 'new dance' — acrobatic and minimalist dance, dance-theatre, neo-expressionism and buto to name a few.

A particular focus of this year's festival will be modern dance companies from France — Astrakan, D.C.A., Groupe Emile Dubois, and Monnier-Duroure. Astrakan will be performing two separate choreographies, "Romance en stuc" and "Waterproof", the second will be performed underwater at the pool in the Complexe sportif Claude-Robillard.

This focus on French companies may be a bit of a gamble on the part of the festival's organizers, given the overly flakey and arty, navel-gazing tendencies in French modern dance.

Like the festival two years ago, local talent will be well represented in the *Tangente Plus* series at the Centaur at 11p.m. from September 22 to 26. Gary Kurtz, Lee Ann Smith, Guy Deom, and Anne St-Denis will perform on September 22, Tom Stroud, Daniel Soulières, and Nathalie Derome will perform on September 23, Pierre-Paul Savoie and Jeff Hall on September 24, Heather Mah, Jo Lechay and Eugene Lion, and Lily Eng on September 25, and Danièle Desnoyers, Catherine Tardif, Nelson Zayas and Linda Mancini, and Sylvie Laliberté on September 26.

As well, there will be Canadian and Montréal performers La La La Human Steps, O'Vertigo Danse, Marie Chouinard, Julie West, Contemporary Dancers and Jumpstart.

Other countries represented are Japan, Germany and the United States, with big names such as Lucinda Childs Dance Company, Armitage Dance Company and Molissa Fenley and Dancers.

Guest choreographers, producers and critics will hold workshops and lectures at the Université du Québec à Montréal, the Université de Montréal and Concordia University. For more information, call 287-1423.

As well there will be informal meetings with choreographers Karole Armitage, Jean-Claude Gallotta, and Ushio Amagatsu at Place des Arts, information 285-4253.

For information on the *Tangente Plus* series, call 842-3532.

Socialist Patients' Kollektive

by Joe Heath

Throbbing Gristle, Cabaret Voltaire, and SPK.

These aren't generally household names. They are, however, the names of three bands who formed the nucleus of the most important musical movement in the last decade — Industrial.

SPK, formed in 1978, was the brainchild and project of Graeme Revell, who is still responsible for most of the artistic direction.

Revell likes chatting, and just over two weeks ago the *Daily* caught him for a very long chat.

Daily: It's been ten years since the experimental school of Industrial music began to take shape. Looking back on that, what do you see as your current role?

Revell: Experimental has really changed over the years. Experimental no longer means trying to make all sorts of weird noises. The real experiment now is trying to convince the millions of ordinary people that these weird noises are not weird. You have to be a lot more clever to do that. You have to work out the mechanism of how music reaches the public. I think the only way is to become famous and then hit them with it afterwards.

The only real music scandal these days is of the level of the Beastie Boys, who I guess are about as political as you're allowed to get these days. What I want to have is relatively intelligent people having the power that pop stars currently have, they to be saying other things, political statements about South Africa or whatever.

If Stevie Wonder came out and made a pronouncement on South Africa, people would listen to him, or if Paul McCartney did it. I'd like to be there to balance whatever shit Paul McCartney has to say. Most stars aren't intelligent enough to make a considered political statement.

The big problem is that people in power are not particularly intelligent, and that's what I'd like to see change.

Daily: A lot of the access to large markets is centralized and controlled. Take video for instance, which has become the dominant force in music marketing, do you see any potential for subversion of this medium?

Revell: We've always used videos, slides before videos existed. We don't have any pop videos, we've always been reluctant, the format is so turgid and boring. And there really aren't any independent outlets to get anything shown if you do happen to do something subversive.

Looking back at the past, we released something called *Despair*, which you probably never saw. If anything was subversive, that was. It was all this footage of autopsies. We broke into medical museums and

did a lot of naughty things with heads in jars and bodies in vats. We had a lot of illegal footage taken in hospitals, of epilepsy, and various syndromes, and some footage of performances where we left the rooms looking like abattoirs. I suppose early on this was fairly subversive, but we couldn't make too much noise or the vice-squad would have cracked down, we did it all mail-out.

Daily: To actually have an impact on mainstream ideas, do you feel you must become an element of the dominant culture, or can this be accomplished from within a subculture.

Revell: You definitely don't have to become a part of the dominant culture. The whole industrial thing has been undoubtedly the most intelligent or at least the most intelligence-infused movement in the history of rock music. It had a big effect on the mainstream in quite disparate things like, they will now show medical imagery on television. This probably would never have happened unless there was some sort of desensitization procedure going on for four or five years before that.

There's also no way the producers of Janet Jackson records would have let some of the sounds they have go down if it hadn't been for industrial music and metal bands doing it several years before. The importance of ten million people hearing a metal snare on a Janet Jackson record is debatable, but it shows you can have some effect.

Daily: But is the Janet Jackson example an example of the subculture affecting the mainstream, or the dominant culture assimilating a once politicized alternative culture.

Revell: There's definitely a bit of both. One of the main reasons we continue moving on is to avoid this assimilation. But I don't think

capitalism is too hard to beat. It has a very slow dynamic, and needs a good two or three years to assimilate, adapt and market. But an individual can move much quicker.

Art is valid insofar as it is not valid to the dominant culture. When it does become a part of it, then there ceases to be any need for artists to work in that area. The same with anything, but most artists usually slip into one form.

Daily: Constantly changing styles as you do, you must suffer a lot of misinterpretation.

Revell: Well we ask for it. The thing that is most disturbing, apart from being called fascists and racists, is the misinterpretation of what really SPK has been all about — an attack on aesthetics — what was considered to be a musical sound, what was

considered to be a beautiful body, a nice visual, or whatever.

We tried to extend these boundaries. Most misinterpretation involved our visual show, which was an attempt to question people's idea of beauty. All it was interpreted as for about the first three years was, "Oh, they're trying to shock us."

Daily: But you've dropped the most abrasive aspects from your stage performances.

Revell: What we figured is that for most people, there's nothing they don't like about aggressive, independent music, it's just that they've been sheltered from it all their lives. We're really of the opinion that if you could get just one hit and get really wide airplay with it, you could put out some really good material and people could get into it.

Daily: There are certain parallels between this and the line given by many politicians who adopt a moderate platform in order to get elected, promising to make radical changes once in power. Somehow this never seems to happen.

Revell: Yes, that may be partly to do with the large number of people involved. There's no reason it should happen to us because I'm a dictator, it's all up to me, and I can tell you right now it wouldn't get into my head. I've been in this for too long, and a sell-out is really not of any interest to me.

I can, however conceive of a technical problem, the fact that the record company that had helped you to become popular would then refuse to release your material, a bureaucratic problem similar to what exists in government. Left to your own devices, you release your own record, they can you get a distributor on the same scale as the major company could, that's the real question, does it happen. There haven't really been any artists who've been in the middle who have really tried to go too way off, some have drifted a little, but not much.

There's no need for us to break any promises. Even though we did an album, *Machine Age Voodoo*, that was a really commercial attempt, at the same time I was working on other projects. It was really disappointing when the record company essentially blew those other albums, because they were really what I was interested in.

Daily: It's interesting that Network records signed *Skinny Puppy* not expecting them to sell much. They planned to make their bucks on bands like *Mo'N* and *Grapes of Wrath*. Quite by accident, *Skinny Puppy* took off.

Revell: The world is still looking for a popular industrial band — not that *Skinny Puppy* is terribly industrial, but let's say they're in the area vaguely — a popular industrial band. All the record companies, the big ones, can see that it's going to happen, and they all want to be in there when it does. *Front 242* will be the next attempt. I can't really conceive of it though, there has to be a tune there, or commercial radio won't play it. I guess it will happen eventually, who's going to do it I don't know. Maybe we'll have a go at it.



A new day for the New Democrats

by Theo Argitis

Seemingly bored with much of the detail in the interview, René Denis moved to the edge of his seat and put it bluntly: "Our main target is simply to create full employment and insure a fucking decent living for families, the aged and youth."

As the General Secretary of the New Democratic Party of Quebec, he portrays a sense of sincerity and honesty lacking in most politicians. In a political system which leads to the middle of the road, Denis and the NDP are trying to break the centrifugal forces of politics and achieve social change.

"We want to achieve socialism, that is very true, but democratically," he said.

Their first step, according to Denis, is to create institutions to decentralize control in both the political and economic spheres. The NDP wants to facilitate unionization, help build popular organizations, create regional political bodies and reform the tax system. This, they hope, will help distribute wealth more fairly and "bring political power to the people," said Denis.

"The major economic and political decisions are made through the closed doors of government and corporations without consultation. We want to break this pattern by involving communities and unions in this process," he said.

The NDP is planning to play a major role in the economy. Even though they do not favor extreme nationalization of industry, they do believe the state should be involved at least as a partisan or regulator. "The State must have a leading role, where full employment will become the major criterion for any economic decisions," he said.

Institutionally, the NDP wants collective bargaining to rise to a national level. The party would help the labor movement adapt to this new system of industrial relations. "The major partners should be involved at the national level where salaries and other issues are negotiated on a macroeconomic level," said Denis.

The NDP also wants to review work laws such as weekly hours and working conditions.

The NDP also supports automatic indexation of salaries annually, including minimum wage, cutting the work week down to 35 hours, increasing mandatory vacation to 4 weeks, and establishing a public system of daycare.

Another economic policy which has received much attention by businesses, especially corporations, is that of tax reform.

The major principle in their tax reform proposals is equity in taxation. According to Denis the party wants to insure that "the more you earn the more you pay."

The NDP also plans to review the system of corporate taxation.

Citing tax loopholes, the party says the loss in revenues amounts to about \$7 billion.

They furthermore oppose taxation of consumers, including public services because they believe it is "regressive."

"We want to tax any type of revenue. We want to hit those with cars and wealth not those who don't have anything. We believe in equity, progressivity, and justice in taxation," said Denis.

This type of rhetoric would not be taken seriously by business even two years ago, but with the NDP's recent popularity, their left-wing policies are creating an undercurrent of fear in business circles.

Furthermore, a recent survey of Canadians shows that NDP popularity is not just disenchantment with the other two federal parties. A majority of Canadians support the party's leftist policies.

An increase in support for the party in Québec has been the most important aspect of this surge in popularity. In their first provincial election in 1985, the NDP only fielded 90 candidates out of a

possible 122 and received only 2.8 per cent of the vote. Today, though, after only two years of existence, the NDP boasts a membership of 5000 and holds approximately 19 per cent in the popular opinion polls. According to an NDP campaigner, "things are looking better every day."

And this is what bothers certain businessmen. Large, medium and even small businesses are critical of some of the NDP's policies on unionization, "intervention" in the economy, and progressive taxation.

Jim Bennet, Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, a lobby organization for small and medium sized businesses, is critical of some of the party's policies. He claims that a high tax rate would create an exodus of multi-national corporations back to the United States.

"One of the things that will limit their ability to tax corporations is the government's need to have a comparable tax percentage as that of the US, otherwise the Bronfmans and the Campbells will move south," said Bennet.

Naturally, Bennet is vehemently opposed to the unionization policies of the NDP. He believes that larger unions will become too powerful for smaller business.

"The small business community by and large would be uncomfortable with that kind of relationship. We do not believe state intervention into the collective bargaining process is proper," he said.

Other critics complain that with an NDP government we would have large deficits, increasing interest rate, and rising inflation.

For René Denis and the NDP full employment is a full project of society. He disregards inflation as a correlate to a margin of profit, a "flowing decision" for corporations and banks.

"We believe low unemployment, people working, buying, and paying taxes is the key. Social justice is better than anything," he said.

Politically, the Quebec NDP wants to create a provincial constitution which would have en-

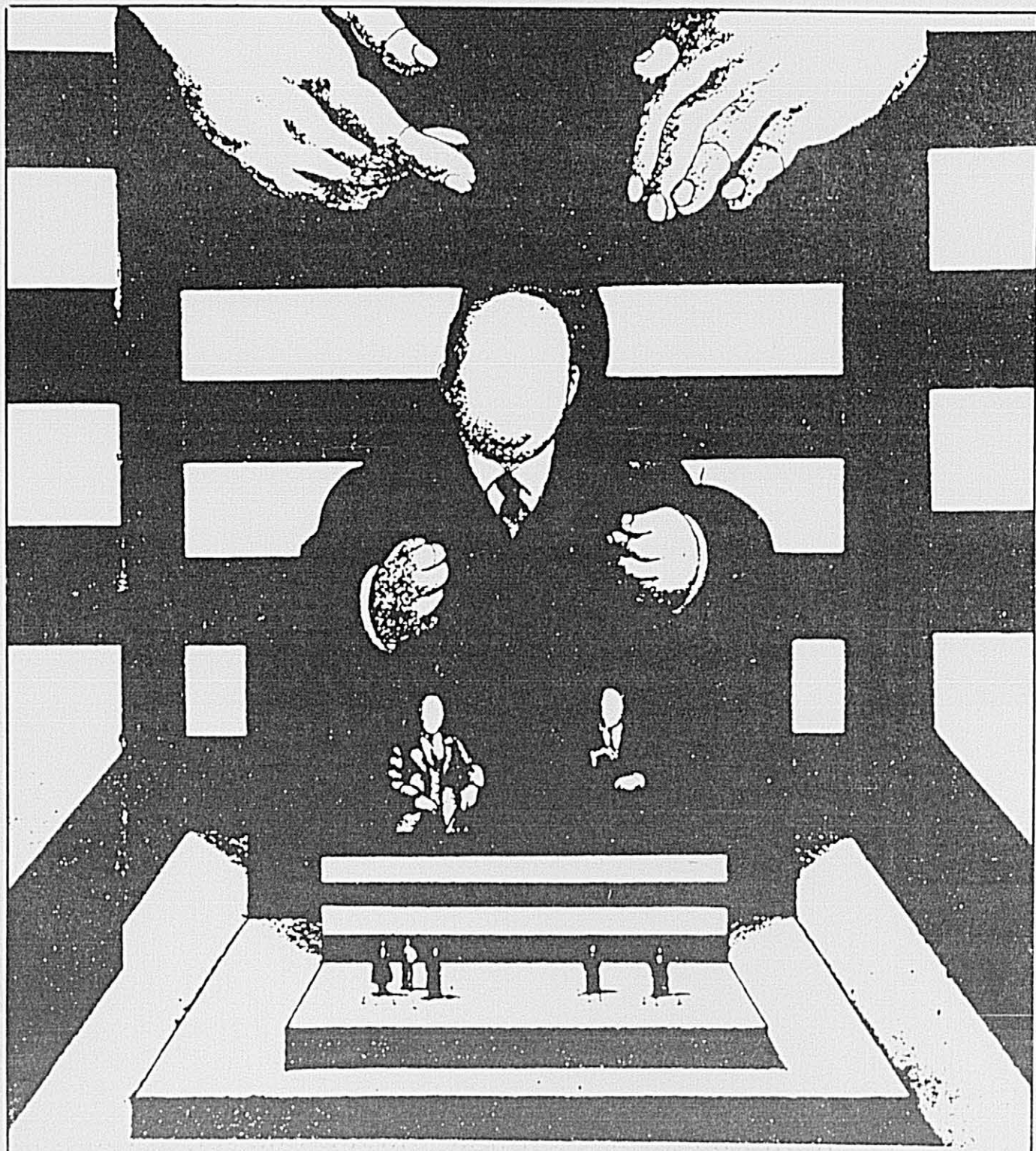
trenched in it a charter of rights guaranteeing minority rights. An elected body would write the constitution, which would then be agreed upon by a referendum. "It would be an order decided by the

people directly," he said.

The NDP also supports Bill 101 and its goals. According to their literature, "the Québec NDP believes that all linguistic policies in Québec must be elaborated and applied most respectful of democratic processes: protection of rights of the majority with the respect of those of the minority."

Some argue that the NDP is receiving much of the former Parti Québécois support. Denis also agrees with this theory, even though he has no concrete figures. "Their membership has fallen by about 250 000, where did all these people go?"

But he believes this support has more to do with economics than linguistics. "It's normal to look at the NDP as the social democratic alternative. We are the progressive party."



continued from page 9

tion. It makes you think you've got somewhere to go but in reality you just have to go to court anyway. The Human Rights Commission is just another procedure to go up against."

Mandel has given up his attempts to seek redress from McGill for his unfair treatment.

"Who's going to force McGill?" he said.

Mandel and Fenichel hope their book will serve an educative purpose. Said Fenichel, "one of the purposes of this book is to make people realize that academic freedom, collegiality and the honest, objective pursuit of truth are not givens."

"One reason," for writing *The Academic Corporation*, Mandel said, "is to open peoples' eyes to what's going on. University is surrounded by this aura, it's supposed to be the crème de la crème of society, the height of intellectual achievement, etc. To demystify this would be healthy."

"It also might teach students to be a little more critical of what they're taught in classrooms. If (professors) will say some of the lies that they did in public hearings, why wouldn't they lie in the classroom?"

The Academic Corporation: Justice Freedom and the University, by Alan Fenichel and David Mandel is published by Black Rose Books, and is available in hard and soft cover. Recommended reading for all U1 Political Science Students.

news

Courts uphold photocopy fees

MONTREAL (CUP) — Two lawsuits against the imposition of course material or "photocopy fees" at Concordia University were rejected this spring by the Québec courts.

Both plaintiffs argued that the university could not impose the incidental fee after some students had signed their contract with the university.

Concordia students, unlike McGill students, sign a contract with the university which sets out the students' tuition fees.

The first case, brought to small claims court by student Bettina Rosenberg, was defeated when judge Michel Desmarais ruled that the Concordia calendar, which says that the university has the right to change the published scale of fees without notice, was also a part of the student contract.

The second case was a class-action suit taken in the name of all Concordia undergraduates by student Frederic Allali. It was turned down by superior court judge Charles Gonthier who said that Allali needed a mandate from the Concordia student council. Allali's lawyer said her client will appeal the decision.

Explaining the first case, Rosenberg said, "We took the case to small claims court to prove that the school cannot make new regulations after people have signed their contract."

"I am not opposed to a fee for academic materials if that is really where it is going," she said. "But I heard a lot of complaints, people saying that it was not really going where it was supposed to — even profs were complaining."

The Concordia incidental fee was adopted by the university's board of governors in June 1986. Called the "academic materials fee," it was set at \$3.50 per credit and was said to cover the costs of class handouts, photocopies and audio-visual, computer and lab equipment.

"It makes things a lot clearer to understand if you look at the evolution of the fee," said Karen Takacs, a former co-president of CUSA.

According to Takacs, the university had tried to impose the fee under several different names, but in each case was told by the provincial government that such a fee would be illegal.

"They were only allowed to charge for class materials. So they called it 'academic materials fee'," she explained.

"At no time did the university budget reflect that additional money was to be spent on course materials," Takacs said. "The fee was just designed to go to the school deficit."

Concordia administrators were happy about the outcome of the court cases.

"The calendar states that the university reserves the right to change the scale of fees," said Concordia official Lucie Beauchemin. "The university demonstrated good faith in informing students of the decision taken."

Takacs said that the timing of the fee could not have been worse for students.

"They informed students with a letter in September, which was after the date students had to pay their fees," she said. "They weren't exactly acting in good faith: they passed the fee in June then waited till the fall to ask students for up to \$100 at a time when they have to buy school books and pay rent."



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Quand McGill se fait montrealaise

PASCALE ALPHA

Salut McGill! Vive la rentrée au pays de Galarneau! L'Association Etudiante de McGill (AEM) affichera-t-elle cette année en français? Salut McGill, ce n'est que le thème choisi cette année pour la semaine d'accueil (1er au 12 septembre).

Amanda Kalkok, coordinatrice de la semaine d'accueil explique en anglais pourquoi elle a choisi ce titre: «C'est une salutation, beaucoup utilisée à Montréal. Elle met l'accent sur le caractère montréalais de McGill. Il y a eu d'autres thèmes dans le passé tels Flamingo Fest l'année dernière. Cette année Salut McGill prend en considération l'aspect français et l'aspect multiculturel de Montréal et surtout de McGill. Il y a presque 30% de francophones à McGill.»

En collaboration avec McGill-Québec et pour la première fois l'AEM semble faire un effort

alternative offerte en français et en anglais ainsi qu'une réception francophone «Etre francophone à McGill».

La réception aura lieu dans la salle de bal du Pavillon Union le vendredi 4 septembre à 11h00 le matin. Elle est destinée aux nouveaux arrivés francophones et a pour but de leur expliquer comment affronter la première année à McGill.

Un membre actif de McGill-Québec, Daniel Guillemette explique: «Les anciens francophones de McGill vont parler de différents sujets reliés à la vie francophone mcgillienne: Daily français, droits des francophones sur le campus, raison d'être de McGill-Québec, activités destinées aux francophones. Le directeur du département d'études canadiennes-françaises, le professeur François Ricard sera présent lors de la réception.

En plus de la réception et de la visite alternative, Salut McGill veut également promouvoir une meilleure intégration des nouveaux étudiants, et ce par deux moyens. D'abord, le «Freshman Group Program» unit un ancien étudiant à huit ou dix nouveaux. Après un tour du campus et du centre-ville, ils passeront un samedi soir ensemble. Les étudiants francophones peuvent demander un guide bilingue. Amanda Kalkok veut toutefois éviter d'isoler les fran-

cophones entre eux: «Nous ne voulons pas créer des ghettos français».

Nouvellement élu président de l'AEM, Daniel Tenenbaum promettait en mars '87 de «ne jamais oublier les francophones» de McGill. Il proposait déjà un «Buddy System» qui permettrait aux francophones de mieux s'adapter à l'université.

«Nous faisons notre possible pour faciliter la transition d'un cégep français à une université anglophone. Avec le changement

de langue vient le changement de culture.» Le Buddy System est dirigé par l'association de chaque faculté (EUS, ASUS, MUS...). Il s'agit de jumeler deux étudiants de la même faculté, si possible un anglophone avec un francophone.

McGill-Québec poursuivra ses efforts dans le but de mieux intégrer les francophones à McGill. Elle compte organiser entre autres des concerts français, un festival francophone ainsi qu'une banque d'information.

editorial

En cette semaine d'accueil 1987-88, nous désirons souhaiter la bienvenue à tous les étudiant(e)s, nouveaux-nouvelles et ancien(ne)s, francophones, anglophones et allophones. Bref, nos salutations à toutes et à tous sans exception.

En tant que représentants du seul journal français sur le campus, c'est évidemment aux étudiants francophones que nous désirons nous adresser tout particulièrement.

Depuis 1969, alors que des activistes aux cheveux longs réclamaient à grands cris un «McGill français», McGill, bastion traditionnel de l'anglophonie montréalaise a bien changé.

En termes de répartition linguistique d'abord. Il y avait, en 1965-66, moins de 5% d'étudiants francophones, moins que d'étudiants américains! En 1977, année de la naissance du Daily français, il y en avait 20%. L'année dernière, ce pourcentage atteignait les 28%.

En termes d'image aussi. Aux affiches bilingues de McGill se sont ajoutées des politiques de quasi bilinguisme: personnel administratif bilingue, nécessité de la connaissance du français pour le personnel ayant au moins

le rang de directrice-teur de département.

En termes d'attitude enfin. Avec l'augmentation de la proportion de francophones, l'administration s'est ouverte à l'éventualité de cours en français — si une demande se fait sentir. En février 87, M Davenport, vice-président à la planification affirmait avec force le refus de McGill d'imposer des quotas d'étudiants francophones.

La semaine d'accueil de cette année est significative de ce changement d'attitude. La semaine se déroule sous un thème français: «Salut McGill». Un organisme voué à la promotion du fait français, McGill Québec, y organise deux événements: une réception et une visite guidée.

Pourtant, beaucoup reste à faire. Derrière les affiches «Salut McGill» se cache un monde d'anglophonie. Des programmes unilingues anglais. Des circulaires unilingues anglaises. Des visites guidées du campus presque uniquement en anglais.

De même, McGill Québec prend déjà aux yeux des anglophones des allures

d'organisme pédagogique voué à leur enseigner le français.

Les anglophones hors Québec viennent souvent à McGill parce qu'elle est située dans une ville française. D'aucuns prétendent venir ici pour apprendre le français, pour découvrir une nouvelle culture.

La culture, c'est un ensemble de faits réels, une vie. Ce n'est pas deux mots en français sur une pancarte anglaise trois couleurs. Le risque de ce genre d'attitude, c'est la folklorisation du français à McGill.

Pour l'éviter, il faut que le fait français soit une réalité à McGill. Il faut que des organismes tel McGill Québec montrent la francophonie aux gens de McGill, au lieu de les prier de s'y intéresser. Il faut enfin que des francophones fiers de leur identité prennent l'initiative de la promouvoir.

Et aux anglophones qui nous confondraient avec les activistes de 1969, nous dirons que la vie d'une culture ne signifie ni la mort, ni même le désir de disparition d'une autre. Au contraire, c'est en côtoyant un esprit francophone fort et fier que vous vous enrichirez réellement.

L'équipe du Daily français



pour permettre aux étudiants d'être à l'aise à Montréal et à McGill. Pour illustrer ce thème, elle propose des visites guidées de Montréal tels l'Expotec, Images du Futur, Quartier Latin... Elle suggère également deux activités pour permettre l'intégration des francophones à McGill, une visite

La deuxième activité organisée par McGill-Québec le samedi 12 septembre à 13h00 est destinée plus particulièrement aux anglophones, mais les francophones y sont conviés. Il s'agit d'une visite guidée en autobus dans les coins les moins touristiques de la ville.

Vente de feu a Quebecair

ISABELLE CLEMENT

La compagnie aérienne Québecair connaît un été mouvementé. La grève déclenchée le 10 juillet par les employés au sol et le 6 août par les agents de bord touche maintenant 60% des employés et ne semble pas près de se régler.

A la base, il s'agit d'un conflit de travail ordinaire. Depuis moins d'un an, 426 des 1000 employés de Québecair se sont trouvés au chômage. «La sécurité d'emploi a disparu» nous explique Mme Louise Roussy, agent de bord pour la compagnie aérienne. «J'ai quatorze ans d'ancienneté avec Québecair et je suis maintenant la plus junior. C'est moi la prochaine sur la liste.»

De plus, la compagnie demande à ses employés d'accepter des coupures salariales de 30% ainsi

qu'un recul général des conditions de travail. Par exemple une augmentation du nombre d'heures de travail et une diminution du temps de vacances.

Mais derrière ce conflit se cache un tout autre problème. «Il y a plus que le conflit de travail, affirme Mme Roussy, il s'agit également d'un problème politique.»

En effet, le gouvernement du Québec a manifesté à la fin de 1986 le désir de vendre Québecair dont il était alors propriétaire à part entière. Le groupe Nordair Métro constitue depuis cette époque le principal intéressé, mais la transaction n'a toujours pas été complétée. Depuis lors, le gouvernement semble faire preuve d'une grande indifférence vis-à-vis la compagnie.

D'abord, le nouveau président de la compagnie, Michel Leblanc, refuse de faire des concessions sur les demandes faites aux employés lors des négociations. Selon Mme Roussy, M. Leblanc est simplement «l'homme de paille du gouvernement», et son intransigeance révélerait l'absence de volonté de la part du gouvernement de régler ce conflit.

De plus, les contrats les plus lucratifs autrefois accordés à Québecair ont été donnés au secteur privé. «Par exemple, le contrat d'entretien des avions a été donné à une compagnie dont M. Leblanc est propriétaire à 100%» explique Mme Roussy. La survie de Québecair devient donc difficile.

De même, de nombreux avions ont été vendus. La compagnie

CP Air s'est portée acquéreur des Boeings 737, et s'est engagée à racheter également les contrats des mécaniciens de Québecair. Aujourd'hui ces mécaniciens sont au chômage et le gouvernement n'a pas fait d'effort outre-mesure pour faire respecter les engagements de CP Air. La même situation s'est produite avec l'achat des DC-8 par la compagnie Nationalair, impliquant cette fois les membres d'équipage de Québecair.

Peu à peu, la compagnie Québecair est vouée à disparaître. Après les ventes des 737 à CP Air et des DC-8 à Nationalair, les comptoirs du transporteur à Québec, Val D'or et Rouyn ont été fermés. Lorsqu'interrogé au sujet de l'avenir de Québecair

comme entité, le ministre Marc-Yvan Côté a ri.

La vente de Québecair au groupe Nordair Métro n'a pas encore été finalisée. Le ministre Côté, interrogé par les représentants de Québecair, a affirmé qu'il était possible que la transaction soit complétée en dépit du conflit de travail.

Selon Mme Roussy, il s'agit tout simplement de «la liquidation de Québecair au profit de Nordair Métro».

«Nous nous sentons comme des petits travailleurs face à une grosse machine et nous avons tous peur de perdre nos emplois», conclut Mme Roussy. Il faudra attendre la fin des négociations pour connaître le sort réservé à la seule compagnie aérienne francophone en Amérique du Nord, ainsi que celui de ses employés.



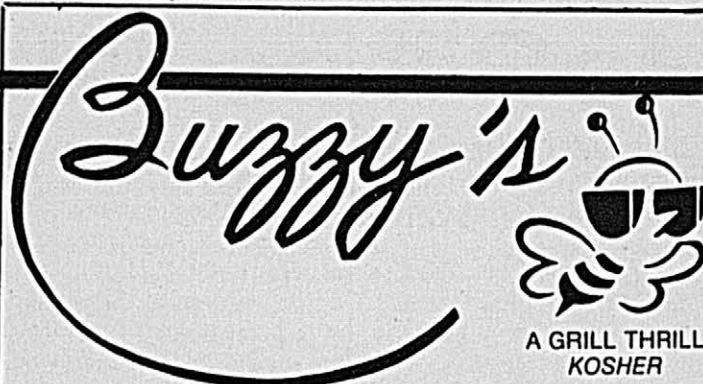
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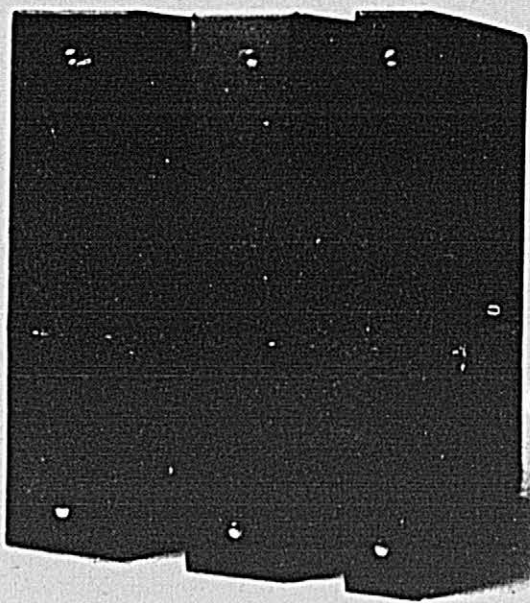


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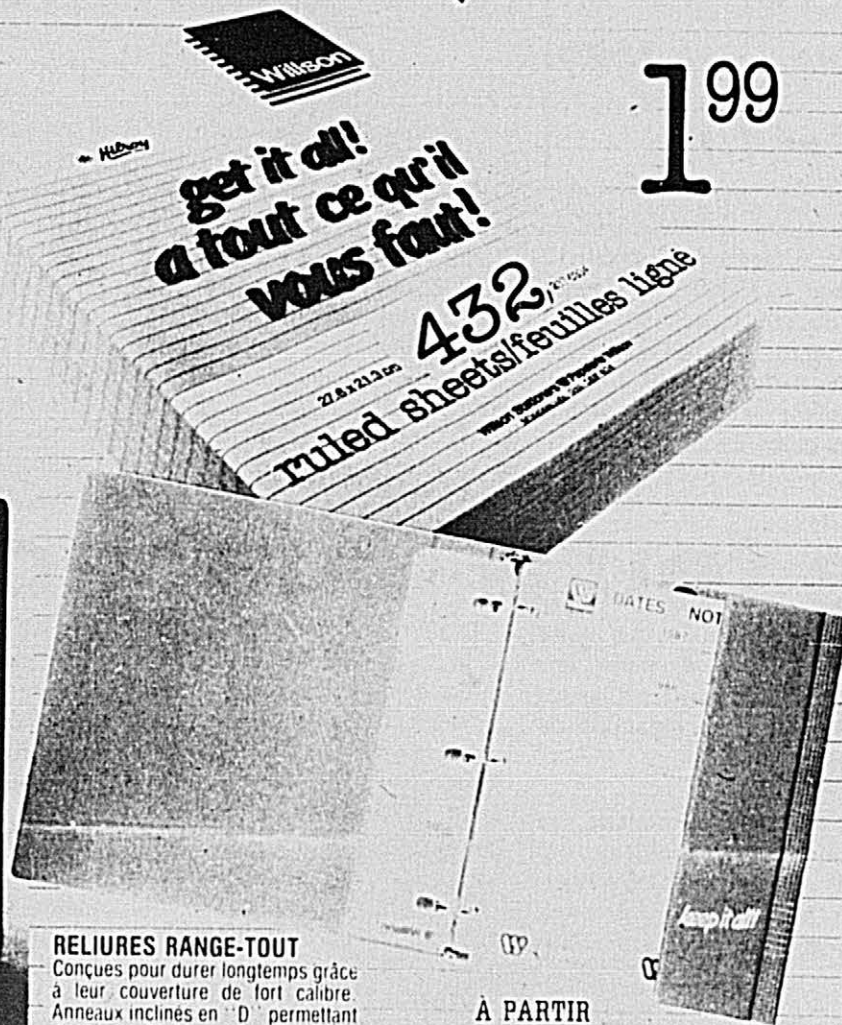
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Daily has had a French
title for its registration
issue. Intriguing aspects
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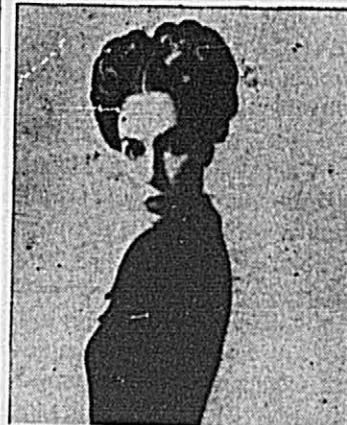
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Projet Claire net et précis

PIERRE CARABIN

Coopération internationale bien ordonnée commence par soi-même. C'est ce que démontre M. Guy Didier Ekwallu en présentant son projet de micro centrale hydro-électrique le 23 août dernier devant les participants de la Rencontre internationale des étudiants francophones.

Étudiant en génie chimique à l'université Laval, M. Ekwallu se trouvait en mai dernier, comme beaucoup d'étudiants, sans job d'été. Il décide alors de ne pas perdre son temps et de s'attaquer au design et à l'analyse financière d'une centrale hydro-électrique de petite puissance (1 à 1.1 MW). Originaire du Cameroun, M. Ekwallu est très conscient des problèmes énergétiques qui frappent son pays et d'autres pays du Tiers-Monde : coûts prohibitifs des hydrocarbures, réseaux de distribution déficients.

L'avantage de la micro centrale, réside dans le fait qu'elle peut être facilement établie en

région éloignée. Au Cameroun, il existe de nombreuses petites rivières harnachables pour les micro-centrales. M. Ekwallu en a fait l'inventaire.

Une micro-centrale se situe idéalement proche d'une communauté de cinq à dix mille habitants. Elle permet d'y alimenter en énergie les services municipaux (mairie, salles communautaires), entreprises familiales, appareils de réfrigération, fermes et mêmes les mines. Ce type d'installation tend à encourager les gens à rester dans leur milieu et à éviter l'exode rural.

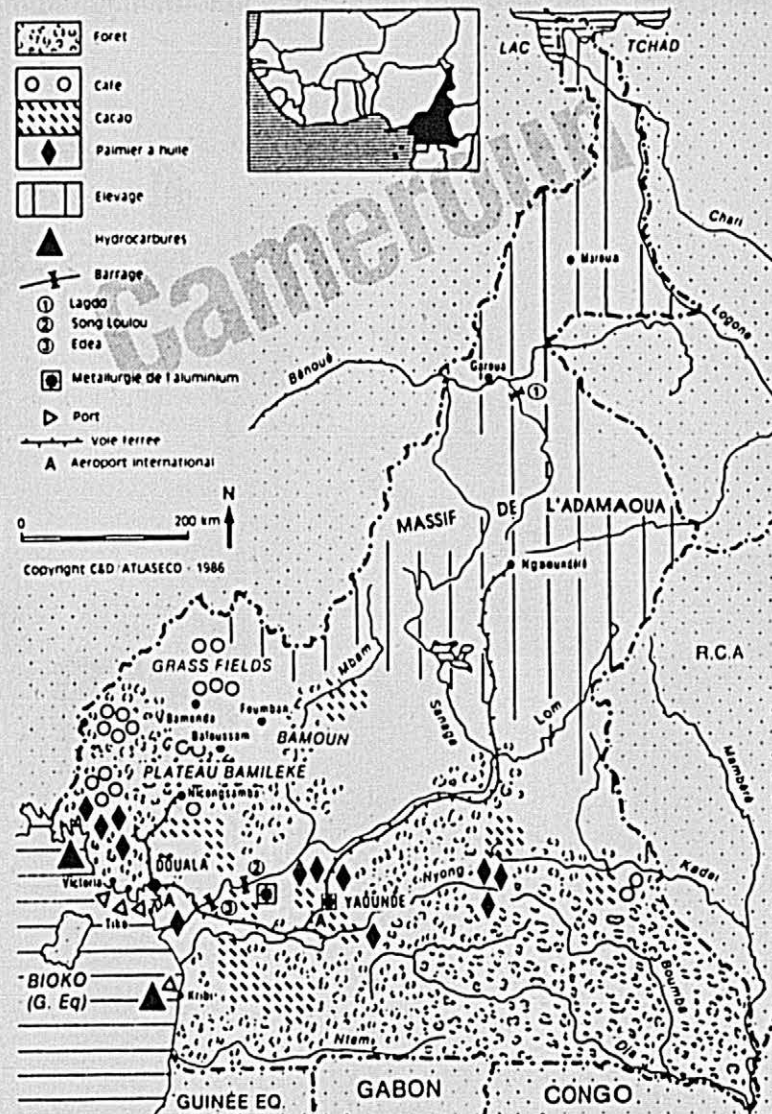
La micro centrale a l'avantage de coûter peu : 7.5 millions de dollars (comparativement à des milliards pour les gros barrages du type LG2). En plus, les problèmes de transport d'énergie se trouvent limités au minimum puisque la centrale dessert directement une communauté dont elle est voisine. Enfin, une centrale hydro-électrique est un investissement à long terme dont

les coûts annuels se limitent à son entretien. En effet, pas de dépendance face au prix du pétrole comme dans le cas d'une centrale diesel.

Ces centrales représentent une technologie déjà en place dans le Tiers-Monde et ailleurs. Il en existe déjà au Québec, notamment à Coaticook. M. Ekwallu a cherché à appliquer cette technologie aux besoins de son pays d'origine.

Idéalement, le projet sera financé à 90% par l'entreprise privée et à 10% par le gouvernement local. M. Ekwallu a déjà présenté son projet à Lavalin et à l'ACDI (Agence canadienne de développement international). M. Ekwallu devra représenter son projet au sommet de Québec qui se tient cette semaine. Il espère qu'une décision politique permettra de concrétiser le projet.

M. Ekwallu donne l'exemple : « les étudiants (...) sont les créateurs de ce genre de projet. »



La francophonie étudiante au sommet

PIERRE CARABIN

En marge du sommet de Québec se tenait à l'Université Laval les 20, 21, 22 et 23 août derniers, une Rencontre Internationale des Étudiants Francophones.

Quelque cent cinquante étudiants venus directement de leur pays pour certains (Gabon, Côte-

d'Ivoire, Togo) mais étudiants étrangers au Québec pour la plupart se rencontraient pour parler francophonie.

Principaux thèmes abordés: la francophonie et la formation universitaire, communication et compréhension culturelle, coopération internationale. Le tout sous le thème principal: «Une relève responsable face aux défis de l'avenir.»

Pendant quatre jours, conférenciers, participants, invités ont parlé d'une francophonie à bâtir.

En effet, dès les premiers ateliers, on soulignait l'aspect vague de la francophonie. Une langue commune certes. Mais pas nécessairement une culture ou des systèmes communs. Les participants soulignaient la nécessité d'éviter à tout prix une hégémonie de la langue française menant tout

droit à un néo-colonialisme. Les participants africains soulignaient tout particulièrement leur désir de conserver leurs langues et leurs cultures nationales. Pour eux, le français est surtout un moyen de communication inter-africain.

Ceci nous mène tout droit à un autre thème abordé: celui des communications. On a tout d'abord noté un manque de connaissance réciproque des pays francophones (en particulier on a reproché aux Québécois leur ignorance de l'Afrique). De plus on faisait remarquer que cette ignorance peut souvent mener au racisme. De nombreuses idées furent lancées telles la création d'une association étudiante internationale et l'incitation aux programmes d'échanges.

Autre problème soulevé: celui des étudiants étrangers, en particulier celui des Africains au Québec. On notait que les étudiants étrangers étaient souvent laissés à eux-mêmes en arrivant dans leur nouveau milieu d'étude. On remarquait également le problème de statut de l'étudiant étranger au Québec: il doit payer plus cher pour ses études mais n'a pas droit au travail. On soulignait enfin le problème des équivalences. Il n'est pas rare en effet qu'un étudiant africain ayant fait sa médecine au Québec doive refaire deux ans d'étude dans son pays pour pouvoir exercer.

A ces problèmes, diverses solutions furent proposées telles: mise sur pied de structures d'accueil (programme de parrainage), établissement d'une grille d'équivalence des programmes et diplômes, attribution d'un statut équivalent à celui d'un étudiant québécois à l'étudiant étranger.

Enfin le problème de la publication scientifique en français fut abordé. La diffusion du français dans le domaine scientifique au Québec est limitée à 5%. L'hégémonie de la langue anglaise est omniprésente. La LISULF (Ligue internationale des scientifiques pour l'utilisation de la langue française) lutte pour remédier à ce problème. A la rencontre, il fut proposé entre autres d'obliger les étudiants boursiers du gouvernement à publier en français.

Le thème du développement fut également abordé (voir article sur la micro centrale).

En conclusion, cette rencontre fut un intéressant forum d'échange pour tous. La qualité de l'organisation est à souligner. Seules ombres au tableau: le manque de participants étrangers et l'absence de pouvoir décisionnel des participants. On peut espérer que lors d'une prochaine rencontre - dont on parlait déjà dans les couloirs de l'Université Laval - on aura résolu ces problèmes mineurs.

Première réunion du *Daily français* mercredi le 9 septembre à 16h00. Local du Daily: B-03 Union Building.
Nous attendons de vos nouvelles!
Bienvenue à toutes et à tous!

INTERNATIONALE UNIVERSITAIRES QUEBEC



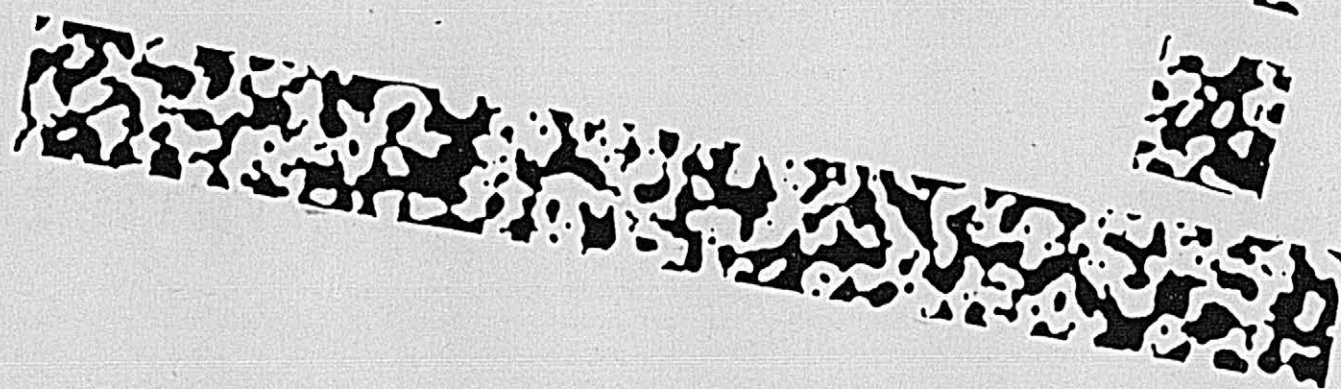
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Talking turkey with Tennenbaum

by Joe Heath

Last year, Daniel Tennenbaum had very, very big election posters.

This year, he has an office in the Student Union Building.

What's the connection?

The Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) is our official student union, representing all of us except those in Continuing Education and at MacDonald College.

The five executive members of SSMU, the President and Vice-Presidents External, Internal, Finance and University Affairs are the most powerful students in this organization, and are usually behind most of the Society's major policy decisions.

The President, is responsible for general co-ordination of these initiatives, and is the Society's central spokesperson. Tennenbaum, this year's president, outlined some of the Society's projects for the year:

Daily: We've been hearing a lot about improving francophone relations in the upcoming year, what do you have planned?

Tennenbaum: I feel it's time we recognize them as the 28 or 30 per cent of the student population, as well as beginning to gear our activities, not just towards francophones with francophone services, but to the exposure of anglophones to various aspect of francophone culture, things around Montréal, outside the McGill Ghetto, things that really differentiate us from other universities.

There are three things we're doing. We're having a new club called McGill Québec, that's not to simply promote French, but to expose anglophones to french culture and community, as well as offering service to francophones. Secondly, we named Welcome Week 'Salut McGill', which is probably the first ever Welcome Week with a French name. There are a series of activities that really promote the French aspect of

McGill and finally, we have the buddy system, where one of the boxes students check at orientation is whether or not you want a French or English partner. A bilingual student body is one of our prime objectives.



Tennenbaum at play

Daily: Construction starts pretty soon on the new student bookstore building. Students' Society agreed to help finance construction under the misapprehension that they would be receiving space in the new building. What are you planning to do about this?

Tennenbaum: We're very displeased with the present situation. What we see as the problem with the bookstore is that nothing was ever clarified, or written down on paper. We feel that for our financial contribution, we deserve space. Our preference is to have it right in the bookstore itself, but at this late date, it seems there's not much we can do. We are continuing discussion with the administration, to clarify the situation, they may have papers we don't.

Daily: What if they refuse to budge?

Tennenbaum: They can argue that there was an implicit agreement, but that's not fair. They know the structure of Students' Society, with a changing executive every year. I don't want to say it's taking advantage of the structure, but we still feel very strongly that we should get space.

Daily: Would you consider withdrawing funding? What if

they refuse to give you space?

Tennenbaum: That option we simply won't find acceptable. We represent students, so that should be the priority, but there are a lot of educational concerns as well. It's going to be up to us to show the validity of our claims.

Daily: Over the summer, Students' Society has been participating in the University Caucus of ANEEQ (association nationale des étudiant-e-s du Québec), Québec's only student association. What is the current state of relations?

Tennenbaum: The problem that most of the universities have with ANEEQ is the voting system, where small schools and large ones all receive only one vote.

Daily: But Concordia, with an even more students that McGill, is a member of ANEEQ under these terms.

Tennenbaum: It's really up to each university, one concern we have is over voting. As far as the policy is concerned, accessibility of education is a common concern.

Daily: Over the summer, the provincial government has refused to guarantee ANEEQ's involvement in loans and bursaries reform negotiations, and they're talking about a student strike. Last spring, McGill was on the sidelines during ANEEQ's very successful strike. What will it be like this year?

Tennenbaum: We haven't made any strike plans, but as far as our policy on education is concerned, we feel we're being screwed, we're not going to be friends with the government, and if we have to have a sit-in or whatever, we're not scared to do that. As conservative as we may appear from the outside, you'd be quite surprised that we're probably more liberal than the executives have been in the past. Whether we join ANEEQ or not, we see strong benefits to a united student movement. If the Québec government is refusing to listen to

what ANEEQ has to say, do you think they're going to listen to us? ANEEQ represents a significant number of students.

Daily: Last year, Concordia didn't join the strike, but held a very successful one-day class boycott. Could something like this happen at McGill with the support of Students' Society?

Tennenbaum: I wouldn't rule it out. I can't say yes or no for sure, but it's certainly not beyond us.

Daily: What other actions might you be taking on the loans and bursaries issue?

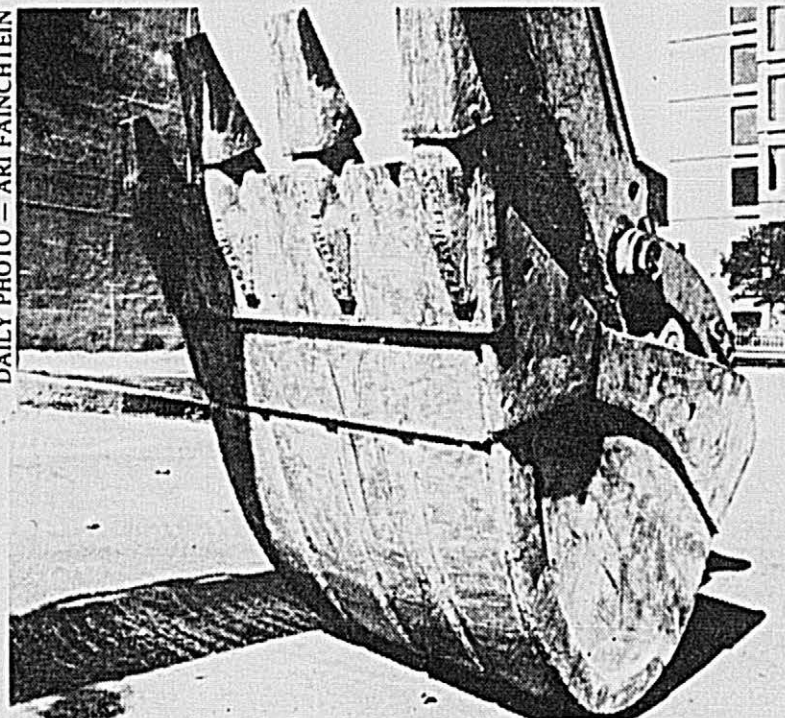
Tennenbaum: We're planning an information campaign to inform students about the issues involved with the loans and bursaries system. Some people at McGill who don't pay their own fees may not be sensitive to the effect loans and bursaries have on people's ability to go to university, and the effect this has on all of society. Idealistically, I think no one should have to pay for university, then there would be no problem with accessibility. But the government is in a very difficult

the muffins aren't important — but there are other issues people might be interested in speaking on. We'll do things like putting a sign in the hallway, but also by just letting people know they can come.

Daily: Speaking of muffins though, are prices going up?

Tennenbaum: There will be an increase, there always is, but we haven't finalized it. Hopefully the price of specials and health food items won't go up, but all this has to be passed by council.

In terms of student relations, our executive is also going to be going in front of classes speaking to people. Usually students only see us when we're trying to get elected. We're also going to try having an open-door policy in the executive offices, where there should be some more personal contact. We'll do it on a trial basis, the door across from Gert's will be open during peak hours, like lunch time, so people can just walk in and talk to us, or make an appointment if we're busy. Many people don't even know where



The beginning of a bookstore

position. What we have to look into is what the pie is made up of, and how that pie can be split up in a more equitable manner.

Daily: In the past, there have been some real problems with communication between students and the Society, do you have any plans to change this?

Tennenbaum: Granted, 95 per cent of students are probably never going to come to our council meetings. But what I've seen in the last two years is that there's been a lack of promotion. It's one thing to put a little blurb in the Daily's events column, but that's not really enough. Do people really know that if they come to a council meeting, that they can get speaking rights just by tapping their councillor on the shoulder and asking them to make a motion?

Any McGill student can just walk in and make their point. Usually the only time people do that is when the price of a muffin goes up, but there are other more important student issues — not

our offices are.

Daily: What else is in store for the Union Building?

Tennenbaum: Gert's is being renovated. We're putting over \$100,000 dollars into it. This isn't just cosmetic, we've gutted the place and are re-doing it. We've been losing business to Peel Pub, and we'd like to keep people on campus.

We've also got a new liquor policy, as far as responsible drinking is concerned. We are promoting a designated driver program. Basically, any student can show their license and car keys at the door, get their hands stamped, receive several free soft drinks, and not be served any liquor. We have set a minimum beer price at \$1.75 for beer and \$2.00 for liquor for events without a designated driver program, and \$1.50 and \$2.00 for events with one. This doesn't affect residence, or other societies, it's only a policy for the Union Building.



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To pick up your application, drop by the McGill Conference Office in the Frank Dawson Adams Building (3450 University Street, Room 20) or from the Information desk at the University Centre, (3480 McTavish). Completed application forms can be left at either location on or before:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1987 - Deadline

For further information, Call McGill Conference Office 398-3770.

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science

Learning a social conscience

by Dan Hogan

Without highly trained technical and theoretical specialists, our society would undoubtedly come to a grinding halt.

Yet the scientists and engineers who keep the wheels of progress busily turning must often leave questions concerning the social impact of their work to the more philosophically inclined.

Should not part of the education of a scientist or engineer then address itself to such questions, if he or she is to become a socially responsible citizen?

The response from some educators has been to require undergraduates to take at least one course dealing with Science, Technology, and Society (STS). However, science and engineering degrees usually have such stringent technical requirements that there is not much room left for more than one STS course.

It is impossible to teach social responsibility in one course. There may be other ways of fostering it. Under tight programme constraints, it becomes quite a challenge to find the most effective means of developing an awareness of STS issues among students.

McGill University is a case in point. Under guidelines prescribed by the Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board, the Faculty of Engineering has recently implemented "complementary studies" requirements. Out of a total of between 102 and 108 credits for a bachelor's degree, 12 of these credits must be in the fields of communications, economics, humanities, and the impact of technology on society (3 credits each).

For this last field, a student may choose from among 7 or 8 courses, directly or indirectly related to STS issues, which are offered by several departments in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering.

According to Prof. Provan, Academic Associate Dean of Engineering, "students in the faculty generally prefer to take complementary studies courses outside Engineering."

He cited a survey conducted in the spring of 1986 which found that almost all of the 600 students who responded, felt that they wanted to interact with students from other faculties.

Prof. Smith in the Department of Sociology teaches an STS course entitled *Technology and Society*. His course is part of the Industrial Relations Program, and was not originally designed to fulfill the complementary studies requirements.

He described his course's function, "it not only teaches them about the social context of engineering but, it also helps them to learn essay writing skills which

are necessary for future professional work."

However, engineering students have recently shown interest in STS courses within their own faculty. One such course entitled *Environmental Aspects of Technology* is taught by Prof. Neufeld in the Department of Chemical Engineering.

Originally designed for non-engineering students, his course has become increasingly attractive to those in engineering. Prof. Neufeld finds that a mixture of engineering and non-engineering students is one of the appealing aspects of his course.

"This mixture," he says "allows students from different disciplines to interact by engaging in lively discussions."

A different approach to the teaching of STS issues is taken by Prof. Southin of Biology who teaches *Social Issues in Biology*. Composed of a series of lectures by guest speakers from various departments, his course deals with topics such as genetic engineering, human eugenics, and AIDS. Prof. Southin believes that these issues are important to both arts and science students.

"Often people in science learn science but don't appreciate it in a larger context," he said. "And arts tends to look at science as the enemy. What is needed is less fear and more information."

However, Prof. Southin does not believe his course should be compulsory. He has no faith that it alone can automatically foster social responsibility. He does believe though that the university should pay more attention to STS education, something Prof. Southin says the Faculty of Science regards as "somewhat of an ugly stepchild."

As yet the Faculty of Science has no guidelines regarding what arts courses science students should take or vice versa. There are, however, multidisciplinary

minor programs in the History and Philosophy of Science and Environmental Studies, but the enrolment is very low.

For those who believe that STS education is important, there are at least two approaches. If STS courses are made compulsory, educators must find the best way to squeeze them into already heavy technical programmes. If voluntary STS courses are preferred, then educators must encourage STS education by making it as appealing as possible.

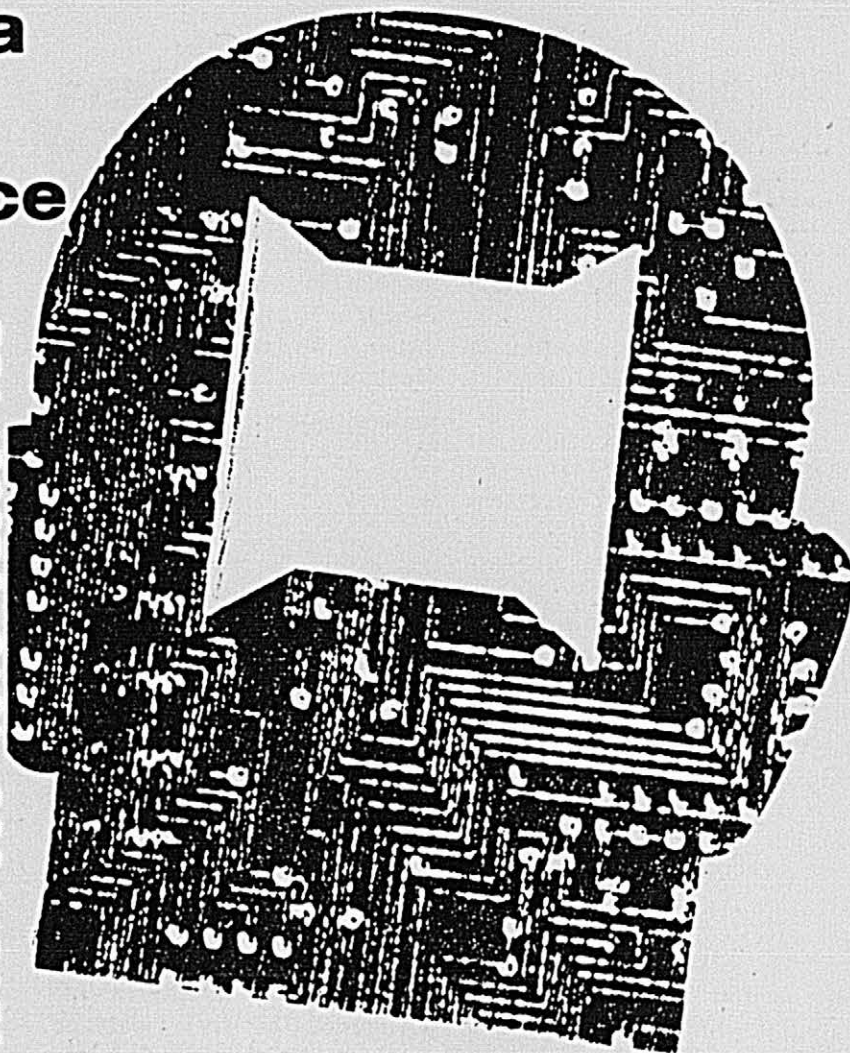
Either approach presents educators with certain challenges such as overcoming budgetary restraints, convincing administrators, professors, and students of the importance of STS education, as well as ensuring that it plays an important role throughout a student's education.

Student groups such as McGill Student Pugwash, Project Ploughshares, McGill Crossroads, and others serve to foster discussion of STS issues outside the classroom. These groups also have the advantage of providing a continual source of STS education for interested students.

One innovative solution to the problems of students and educators interested in STS education can be found at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. MIT Student Pugwash has set up a lecture series which students can take for credit. Last year lectures were held on topics ranging from technology to human gene therapy.

Many such lectures also take place at McGill and elsewhere but credit is not always granted to those who attend them. The advantage of MIT's approach is that it combines the strengths of educators with student groups.

If enough people are interested, perhaps this success could be repeated elsewhere.



Ads may be placed through the Daily, room B-03, Student Union Building, 9 am - 3 pm. Deadline is 2 pm two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$2.33 per day for 3 consecutive days; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. McGill faculty and staff: \$4.00 per day. All others: \$4.50 per day. Exact change only, please. Boxed ads are available at the cost of \$4.00 per day - no discounts on boxing.

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Neighbourhood garage sale in lane behind 3633 Aylmer Sept 2-6, 11 am - 6 pm. Plants, bookcases, tables, beds, bureaus, chairs, lamps, pine window pirros, brass, crystal, rugs, books, more plants, etc...

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The Alma Mater Fund. These are the organizations that have contributed to making this year's Resource Centre the place to be. Bring your friends or make new ones there. Drop by to chat, have a coffee, and check out our services. Be Resourceful!

374 - PERSONAL

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385 - NOTICES

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387 - VOLUNTEERS

Resource Centre volunteers - some of you were unreachable this summer. If you fall into this category, please call Robert or Micheline at 398-3671.

Montréal Neurological Hospital. Interested

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TRY OUR VEGETARIAN PIZZA



3895 HOTEL DE VILLE (coin Napoleon)

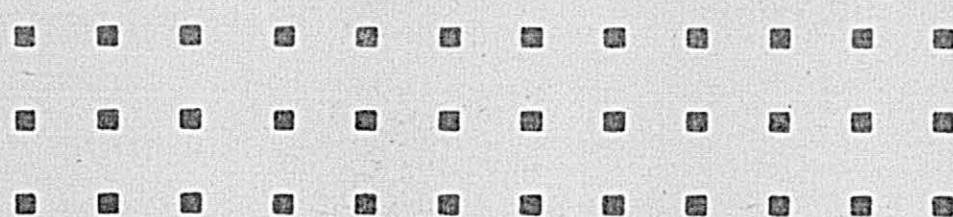
GREEK SOUVLAKI ... \$2.50
Served with pita, tomato, onion, and tzatziki

BUY 10 SOUVLAKIS AND GET 2 MORE FREE
ACHETEZ 10 SOUVLAKIS ET OBTENEZ EN 2 GRATUIT

LIVRAISON GRATUITE - FREE DELIVERY

288-4832
285-0038

LIVRAISON MINIMUM DELIVERY \$5.00
DELIVERY HOURS: HEURES DE LIVRAISON
11:30 AM - 2:00 AM
OPEN SUNDAYS - OUVERT LE DIMANCHE



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